The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3518. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

A General Advance of Rosecrans' Army on Monday.

The Enemy Pushed Back Seven or Eight Miles.

A Sharp Brush on the Nolinsville Road.

A Rebel Gun and Caisson Captured.

Our Army Sweeping Down all the Roads on Tuesday.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IMMINENT.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The *Enquirer* has advices from Nashville, stating that ROSECRANS' army had moved on the enemy, driving them before him with considerable heavy skirmishing. The Federals are in high spirits and anxious for a fight. On Monday ROSECRANS' advance was in sight of Murfreesboro, with the enemy in full view, drawn up in line of battle. A battle was expected on Tuesday.

A DISPATCH FROM THE ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The following is a special dispatch to the *Commercial*:

NEAR MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The Fourteenth Army Corps made a general advance yesterday, and pushed the rebels back seven or eight miles. COLLINS' Brigade, of Gen. McCOOK's Corps, had a sharp brush with the enemy just beyond Nolinsville. Cannonading took place for an hour, the enemy wasting considerable ammunition. Our troops reserved their fire, until advancing briskly, by a dexterous flank movement, the One Hundred and First Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed, and three wounded.

A general engagement is imminent. Our army is sweeping down all the roads to Murfreesboro. Heavy artillery firing is now heard on the Nolinsville Road, where Gen. McCOOK is engaging the rebel HARDEE. The weather is damp and the ground very heavy.

A LATER DISPATCH.

CAMP, TEN MILES FROM MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Gen. CRITTENDEN reports the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone River, awaiting Gen. ROSECRANS. He is ordered to form in line of battle, two divisions in front, one in reserve and covering its flanks, and Gens. NEGLEY and ROUSSEAU to close up.

Gen. McCOOK also reports his command on Wilkinson's Creek, seven miles from Murfreesboro. The enemy is in line of battle on Stone's River, from Murfreesboro to Franklin Pike. A similar disposition of McCOOK's forces is ordered, as on Gen. CRITTENDEN's line.

It now appears that a great battle will be fought on Stone's River to-morrow, in front of Murfreesboro.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

All is quiet south of here, as far as headquarters are advised.

FROM CORINTH AND OTHER POINTS.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Information from Corinth to Saturday night states that the garrison at that place were on half-rations. Foraging parties, however, were able to supply the deficiency.

Col. LEE, with a large cavalry force, is still in pursuit of VAN DORN.

Trains are running from Corinth to Jackson, and from Jackson to Holly Springs. The road is also repaired from Jackson to a point nine miles north of Trenton. Every station-house and all the bridges between Trenton and Moscow, within twelve miles of Columbus, are burned. All the bridge-timber along the route is also destroyed, and much of the tracks torn up.

A National force, to the number of 3,000, which had left Trenton in the direction of the Tennessee River, on a reconnoissance, had not returned when the information left.

A construction train left Columbus yesterday. It went as far as Union City without meeting any obstacle. Two regiments and a battery left to-day to assist in putting the road in order. The rebels have evidently left the road. It will be repaired in a week.

FROM ALBANY.

Arrival of Gov. Seymour—Preparations for the Inauguration, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Gov. SEYMOUR and Lieut.-Gov. JONES arrived to-day. A large number of prominent citizens of the State are in the City, to witness the ceremonies of the inauguration, to take place in the Assembly chamber at 12 o'clock to-morrow. New-Year is [illegible]

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day. In the Forrest divorce case, judgment was affirmed.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Both Houses of the Legislature completed their organization to-day, by the election of all the Emancipation candidates.

There seems to be a general desire that Congress should lead off in the Emancipation movement, and there is no doubt that a prompt, liberal tender of compensation would greatly facilitate the Emancipation measure in the Legislature.

There is a strong prospect that the Senatorial question will be disposed of this week. Under the Constitution of this State a simple majority only is required to pass any bill over the Governor's veto.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

An Important Reconnoissance in Force.

A Portion of the Rebel Army Supposed to Have Moved up the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

A reconnoissance in force went out yesterday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days.

It is believed here that a considerable portion of Gen. LEE's army has moved from the late position in our front, and gone up the Rappahannock. Its destination, however, is not known.

It has been ascertained by flag of truce that Capt. [illegible], of the late Brig.-Gen. JACKSON's Staff, who was reported killed in the battle of the 13th, was only wounded and captured. He is now doing well at a farm-house about four miles in the rear of the enemy's front.

Lieut. [illegible], ordnance officer of Gen. WHIPPLE's Staff, is a prisoner in Richmond. He was unhurt on the battle-field.

LETTER FROM DUMFRIES.

Stuart's Raid at Dumfries—A Failure—He is Forced to Retire—Gallant Conduct of the Union Troops—How the Rebels Escaped—Their Programme—The Killed and Wounded—No Government Property Captured or Destroyed.

DUMFRIES, Va., Monday Evening, Dec. 29, 1862.

I have already sent you a brief account by telegraph, of the attack upon this place, Saturday, by a force of rebel troops under Gen. STUART, and should have forwarded another dispatch last night had not Gen. STUART cut off the telegraph wire between this point and Fairfax Station.

From all that we can learn, STUART, with 6,000 cavalry—embracing FITZHUGH LEE's Brigade, HAMPTON's Legion and STUART's own command—with six pieces of artillery, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, about six miles east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some time during Friday night, and marched directly to Stafford Church, which is back several miles from the river road, and some twelve miles southeast of Dumfries. At this point, after a brief rest, he divided his command into three columns, each having two pieces of artillery, and in this order proceeded toward Dumfries, arriving within sight of the place at about 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday. Dumfries is surrounded by high hills, thickly covered with pine—the former affording excellent positions for artillery, and the latter almost complete protection to troops from any fire that can be brought to bear. At this time there were only three regiments of infantry, one cavalry and two pieces of artillery in Dumfries of Gen. SLOCUM's Corps, all under the command of Col. CANDY.

As soon as the rebels had taken a position, they commenced shelling the town, and for about five hours, rely upon it, the missiles of war were scattered about in a very reckless manner. The rebel force, greatly outnumbering ours, and having decidedly the advantage of position, the wonder is that our whole force was not either captured or destroyed. The troops under Col. CANDY, however, kept up good spirits, and manifested a degree of enthusiasm scarcely ever equaled before under such adverse circumstances, and let no opportunity pass to harrass the enemy. The two pieces of artillery were in constant use for about five hours, and whenever the rebels exposed themselves in front of the timber behind which they were most of the time concealed, they were speedily forced under cover again by our infantry. At about 5 o'clock, the enemy retired—doubtless hearing the approach of a force in the rear—without having gained a single advantage. It is surmised that they supposed Gen. SIGEL occupied the town, for the building where he recently made his headquarters seemed to be the special object of their hate, and it was completely riddled with balls. Several other prominent buildings in the place were also made targets of, and badly riddled. Our loss is five men killed, and nine or ten wounded. The rebels left 10 dead behind them, and 15 wounded. They succeeded in capturing about twenty of our cavalry before reaching Dumfries, who were patrolling the country, and we captured thirty of their men after the fight commenced. The Union troops, almost without exception, conducted themselves in the most gallant manner, obeying all orders promptly, and with a spirit evincing that their heart was in the work before them.

It seems that when STUART retired, he marched directly to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, cut the telegraph wire, and took up the railroad track in several places; captured the telegraph operator at Burke's Station; then crossed the little pike road one mile east of Fairfax Court-house; had a skirmish with a portion of Gen. STOUGHTON's Vermont Brigade; was repulsed; then passed on through Vienna toward Drainesville, and, taking a short turn to the left, passed through Aldie, and, it is supposed, passed through Ashby's Gap, and crossed the Shenandoah at Berry's Ford. STUART had one man wounded and one horse killed near Fairfax, by Gen. STOUGHTON's troops.

One special object of this raid was, no doubt, to capture the Government stores at Fairfax Station, and in this respect it was a most signal failure. He did not succeed in capturing or destroying a dollar's worth of Government property, except what the 20 cavalrymen captured by him had with them, and all he obtained was a few sutlers' teams. These, however, were just from Washington, and were well loaded with all kinds of delicacies. The wagons were burned on the road near Occoquan, and the contents were disposed of by the rebel soldiers on the spot. A man who passed over the little pike road this morning, says he saw a fine assortment of old boots and empty bottles lining the roadside for miles.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

The British frigate *Petrel* left Fortress Monroe [illegible], and has gone to Charleston, S. C. The [illegible] for Bermuda.

[illegible] last evening, MILES TAYLOR was stabbed by [illegible], who was immediately arrested.

[illegible] rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from Fort McHenry. They came upon the Baltimore mail-boat *Georgiana*, and will soon be sent to City Point for exchange.

MISS BATEMAN AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—We have space only to state that Miss BATEMAN's reappearance at the Brooklyn Academy was a complete success. The house was well filled by an intelligent and fashionable audience, whose greeting of the fair actress was most cordial. Messrs. WALLACK, ADAMS and DAVENPORT ably supported Miss BATEMAN, who was called before the curtain after each act. To-night, with a capital cast, "The Lady of Lyons,"

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Expedition of the Army of the Frontier to Van Buren.

The Rebel Camp Shelled Across the Arkansas.

HINDMAN DECLINES A BATTLE.

A Large Amount of the Enemy's Stores Captured and Destroyed.

Hindman's Army Greatly Demoralized.

The Return of the Expedition to Prairie Grove.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs to Gen. CURTIS, under date of Van Buren, Ark., Dec. 29, as follows:

"My long range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river, five miles below here. If the enemy does not retreat during the night, I shall endeavor to cross my troops in the morning, and offer them battle.

Among the property captured, are four steamers, three of them partly loaded with supplies, a ferry-boat and a large amount of ammunition.

Quite a number of the enemy were killed."

RETURN OF THE EXPEDITION.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Additional particulars of the expedition to Van Buren have been received. Our army was ten miles this side of Van Buren yesterday morning, and would bivouack on the mountain top last night, and expected to reach Prairie Grove again to-day. Gen. SCHOFIELD joined them a few miles beyond the foot of the mountains.

The steamers *Notre*, *Rose Douglass*, *Frederick Notrebe*, *Erie No. 6*, and *Van Buren*, with their cargoes of grain and provisions for the rebel army, were burned; also, a large amount of army stores. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry boat at Fort Smith, to prevent their falling into our hands, also a large quantity of provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left.

Many deserters came into our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked arms, a few days ago, crossed the river and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time afterward, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but, instead of arresting, they joined the runaways. Everything goes to show that the rebel army of the Trans-Mississippi is completely disorganized.

The Arkansas River is at a boatable stage, and the country bordering on the river, from a point twenty-five miles below Van Buren to Little Rock, is well provided with forage and food to subsist an army.

Our troops are in splendid spirits, having accomplished the most daring and successful raid, without the loss of a single life.

AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

The Exploits of the Army Under Gens. Blunt and Herron—The Battle of Prairie Grove—Probable Capture of Fort Smith, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP BENNING, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

The arrival yesterday at this post of a train of 150 wagons, with a large number of rebel prisoners and over 100 contrabands, from Rhea's Mills, Washington County, Ark., is the first direct communication we have had in Kansas with Gen. BLUNT and the Army of the Frontier, except the telegraphic dispatches announcing the battle and its results, since the splendidly-contested field of Prairie Grove added new lustre to our thrice victorious arms on the Southwestern Border. These victories come in rapid succession, and although not contests upon which seem to rest the fate of the nation, yet they are brilliant episodes, made more glorious by the gloom which the disaster at Fredericksburgh cast about us. Newtonia, old Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, and, lastly, Prairie Grove, all fought against the odds of four to one, and all of them decisive defeats of the rebel forces.

From a letter from a friend with the First Brigade of the First or Kansas Division, under date of Dec. 11, I learn that the army was then encamped between Prairie Grove, six miles south of Fayetteville and Cane Hill, 20 miles southeast, while Gen. BLUNT's headquarters are at Rhea's Mills, and Gen. HERRON's near the Grove. The latter is simply a place where a school-house, church and store make a point of interest to the neighborhood farmers. The Army of the Frontier is now about 18,000 strong, the Second and Third Divisions from Springfield, under HERRON, by whom the earliest and main portion of the battle at the Grove was fought, numbering some 17,000 men. These regiments are principally Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin troops, with a sprinkling of Missourians.

On the 6th inst., Gen. HINDMAN succeeded in flanking Gen. BLUNT, then with the principal portion of his command at Cane Hill, the transportation and supplies being then at Rhea's Mills, seven miles north. HINDMAN's intention was to seize the latter, but Gen. BLUNT, well informed of this, and being reinforced by the advance (cavalry) of Gen. HERRON's command, fell back, and estopped this movement of the rebels. At early dawn of the 7th, Gen. HERRON was attacked by the armies of Gens. HINDMAN and MARMADUKE, and until 2 P. M. gallantly and successfully maintained the contest with his infantry and artillery. At that hour Gen. BLUNT fell upon the rebel rear with the impetuosity and vigor which has marked him and his soldiers since he took the field. The battle became general, the Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Kansas Infantry, with the Second Cavalry dismounted, and the Third Indiana, under Col. PHILLIPS, as skirmishers, led the advance of the army, and several times charged upon the enemy driving them from their guns and positions. At nightfall the contest ceased, the darkness preventing hostilities, and our men remained masters of the field, Gens. BLUNT and HERRON having broken their lines and met at the cessation of hostilities.

The rebels sent in a flag of truce, and a conference ensued, in which the *four* Generals participated. HINDMAN asked for an armistice of thirty hours, which BLUNT peremptorily refused. Finally, he granted one of two hours' duration, for the purpose of burying their dead and caring for their wounded. The rebels took advantage of this and the night to precipitately and ingloriously retreat, leaving 1,500 killed and twice as many wounded uncared for on the field; and for miles in the rear of their disgraceful retreat, at the date of the letter from which these items are derived, there still remained 300 or 400 unburied rebels, most of whom had died of wounds and want of care since the engagement. The necessity of burying the dead and taking care of the wounded, in an almost deserted country, had prevented the pursuit of the enemy, except by our cavalry, which followed their rear until within sight of Van Buren, five miles from the Arkansas River and Fort Smith. Our loss—killed, about 600; wounded, 1,200. This includes the entire army.

Since the battle, Gen. SALOMON, commanding the First Brigade, and second in command to BLUNT, has been relieved and ordered to report to St. Louis, as also Capt. WM. PINKNEY, A. Q. M. The recall of the first officer to another field of labor has, doubtless, been rendered necessary by the ill-feeling which has grown out of his action in the arrest of Col. WEER, his then superior officer, while in the Indian Territory, last Summer.

This victory of Gens. BLUNT and HERRON will doubtless insure the admission of Western Arkansas to the Federal army, as well as the subjugation of the Indian Territory. The late order of Gen. CURTIS, giving Gen. BLUNT the command of the Eighth, (Western Arkansas,) and Ninth, (Indian Territory,) Military districts, is a deserved and appreciated compliment to an effective and daring officer, whom his friends believe will not only be found capable of fighting, but of ruling—a characteristic which the service of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, and the exigencies which, already arising and yet to grow, plainly show will be greatly needed in our Generals and military commanders. Gen. BLUNT represents, to some extent, an idea—the practical Anti-Slavery policy which the history of Kansas has taught our people. He is like the community from whom his soldiers come—aggressive for freedom and civilization. Since 1856 it has been the hope and aim of the Kansas Anti-Slavery men to aid in revolutionizing the Southwest—first, by the opening of the Indian Territory; then by colonizing Western Arkansas and Northern Texas and Louisiana, to send forth healthy sentiment and influences which should renew the life of the nation in those quarters. Gen. BLUNT has this ambition. He wants to carve a Free State out of the territory west of Arkansas, and by the healthy surgery of war, cut and cauterize the cancer from Arkansas and Texas. If properly supported, *he will do it*; not because he is a man of extraordinary ability, but because, more particularly, he personifies the hand and arm, and brings to its support the mental and moral currents which struggle for outlet in these methods.

It is probable that we shall hear of the occupation of Fort Smith by the Army of the Frontier. This will be, we trust, but the prelude to operations which will speedily take place in that region. A new brigade of loyal Indians is to be raised for the purpose of holding the Ninth District. The three regiments now in BLUNT's army will form the First Brigade of this army. The Second will be composed of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery. The [illegible] Witchitas, now on the Verdigris River, will be mustered, as also about the same number of Cherokees and Creeks, now at Neosho, Missouri, where the women and children driven out of the Cherokee Nation have been moved, by order of Gen. BLUNT, prior to re-occupancy of their homes. The utility of Indian troops, except in specific and special cases may well be doubted. The holding of the Indian Territory, their own homes, may fairly be considered one of these cases, more especially when a large National force shall be East, within supporting distance of them. It is necessary for Gen. BLUNT to occupy this region, and the regiments raised and to be organized will be of service. At least two regiments of efficient volunteers for any service can be raised among the Cherokees, Senecas, Quapaws, &c. A large infusion of white blood, with considerable intelligence and education, can be found among those loyal in the nations mentioned. Gen. BLUNT will then have an army of 18,000 available troops, with a large train of artillery. He will be able to organize two or three regiments of loyal white Arkansians, when once permanently in possession of Fort Smith.

After the 1st of January another and valuable element will be in his hand, through the agency of the Emancipation Proclamation. South of the Arkansas River, in that State, and in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of the Territory, he will find large numbers of undoubted loyal men, black though they be. The Red River Valley in Louisiana, the boundary of Texas and the Indian Nations named, is a rich and slave-populous region. Movements are in operation there. The New-Year's will be the opening hours of a new era. This Red River is the vital central artery of the Southwest Slave States. It has for years past been regarded among the insurrectionary [illegible] tributaries as a most favorable point, and is undoubtedly the locality chosen for coming efforts among the slaves. We have got a well-drilled and efficient negro regiment in Kansas. It is the hope of its officers, that by or after the 1st of January, they will be sent through the Indian Territory, in the direction of the Red River. There they will form the *avant garde* of the Army of the Frontier, and from one regiment will soon grow to a half score. In its ranks are men who have been familiar with every road, ferry, morass, stream, and plantation, from the Arkansas to the mouth of the Red River. It is our hope to receive marching orders speedily.

The post from which this is dated presents a scene of constant activity. The sustaining of even so small an army as BLUNT's necessitates an enormous amount of transportation and supplies. None but the First Division is here supplied, the other two being furnished from Springfield, Mo. The [illegible] and capable Quartermaster, Capt. INSLEY, [illegible] U. S. V., has so organized his department as to secure its moving like clock-work. The same may be well said of Capt. [illegible], Post Commissary. Major HENNING, of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding post, is a most indefatigable and valuable officer. The usual train sent forward fortnightly to Gen. BLUNT, consists of not less than two [illegible] wagons laden with commissary, quartermaster, ordnance and medical stores. Each train brings back the wounded and sick to the general hospitals here and at Fort Leavenworth. The next return train will be loaded with pine lumber, many million feet of which now lie at rebel mills in Southwest Missouri and Northern Arkansas. This is to be used for the erection of warehouses. There is at present on hand commissary and ordnance stores sufficient to sustain 10,000 men for three months. Constant arrivals from Fort Leavenworth increases these stores. Capt. INSLEY has now on hand at least a half million dollars worth of clothing. Over two hundred men are employed as laborers, clerks, &c., while enough teamsters cannot be obtained to meet the necessities of the service. The following approximation to the Commissary stores sent by the last train, will give the unmilitary readers some idea of what an amount of stuff must be kept in motion to feed an army of only 8,000 men in the field: Bacon, 25,000 pounds; sugar, 20,000 pounds; vinegar, 1,800 gallons; beans, 20,550 pounds; 100,000 sacks of flour—100 pounds to sack; rice, 6,000 pounds; salt, 30,000 pounds; hard bread, 17,000 pounds; coffee, 10,000 pounds; soap, 6,000 pounds; candles, 1,000. Add to these the quartermaster's, ordnance and medical stores, besides those necessary for the escort, and you will obtain some idea of the immense mass of *materiels* used by our armies. To transport this, 160 wagons, each drawn by six mules, were used, which, with spare animals, would make in all about 1,000 mules and horses. All this business goes forward without jar or bustle, under the admirable officers in charge of the various Departments.

We are having warm and delicious Indian Summer.

R. J. H.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

The Change in the Command of the Post.

MORE PRIZES CAPTURED.

Twenty-four Now in the Harbor Awaiting Adjudication.

The Transports of the Banks Expedition.

LATEST FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Secesh Reports of Fighting at Vicksburgh.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1862.

Our little island was thrown into a very unusual state of excitement on Thursday morning, the 18th, by the arrival of the transport steamer *Cosmopolitan*, with the Forty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. T. H. GOOD, from Hilton Head, sent here by order of Brig.-Gen. BRANNAN, to take the place of the Ninetieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. JOS. S. MORGAN, in the garrisons of this place and Fort Jefferson.

There was no previous intimation of this change to the Ninetieth or to our citizens, beyond the expectations of some that such would be the case owing to certain charges and complaints having been preferred by some citizens against the commanding officer, Col. MORGAN, and the Quartermaster, Lieut. R. B. LOWRY. A Court of Inquiry, ordered by the President, is in session—Capt. GOOD, Judge-Advocate, investigating the charges, which are leveled against their private and not their official acts. The [illegible] found nothing to except to in [illegible].

It has happened that during this command, now terminated, the great and powerful interest of Slavery has received some of its most damaging blows. This is but the inevitable result of an improving National sentiment, awakening to a sense of its own great responsibilities and necessities, and alive to truth and justice.

Col. MORGAN and his officers have firmly and zealously enforced all orders relating to Slavery, and in doing so assumed the position that the negro should not be punished for failure to labor for his master, or pay over the proceeds thereof. This resulted in the negroes generally seeking employment where they could command pay—some with their old masters, others with strangers. But all have been well employed, and the industry of the island never went on better with the same limited amount of labor. However, this state of affairs has not been satisfactory to those who would not retain their slaves without the lash, and has led to remonstrance and complaints, resulting in the present change of command, and giving us the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, composed mostly of German farmers, accustomed to see every man enjoy the fruits of his labor. We shall await with some interest whatever changes may follow their advent. An effort will be made to reinstate the City Council in all its functions, in order that its [illegible] be used to compel the slaves to return [illegible] service to their masters. This, if permitted by the military command, will be attended with more or less of difficulty and expense, depreciating the value of the slaves' services.

It is hoped that all who are interested in slave labor on the island, will soon see their true interest in uniting with those who are now ready, and ask of Congress that all slaves may be freed, here and at Fort Jefferson, with compensation to owners.

Four companies of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania are to be stationed at Fort Jefferson, viz.: Co. F, Capt. HART; Co. D, Capt. WOODRUFF; Co. H, Capt. CAREY; Co. K, Capt. ABBOTT, under the command of Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER.

Since writing the above, our commanding officer, Col. GOOD, has ordered the discharge of all slaves from the employment of the Quarter-master, with notice that they will not be sent back to their owners, but allowed to go their own way. This will, of course, place them subject to the action of the City Council, whatever that may be, and I believe that Col. GOOD pledges the assistance of the military to aid in keeping the peace and enforcing the city laws.

The United States gunboat *Sagamore*, Lieut. Commanding EARLE ENGLISH, returned on the 17th from Indian River, having in tow the schooner *Alice*, of Nassau, N. P., loaded with cotton, having captured her in St. Lucia Sound. This makes five prizes captured and sent down here during the cruise of the *Sagamore*, besides burning and destroying several smaller vessels. They made no captures of men on shore, as they were all so much like the deer which they hunt, that they could not be overtaken. There are now twenty-four prizes in this harbor, awaiting the action of the Prize Court.

The transport steamer *Albany*, with a portion of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York Regiment, is now here taking in coal, and doing some repairs to the engine, which became disabled during the rough weather. They were fourteen days from New-York. The transport steamer *Cambria* is also taking in coal, having arrived on the 20th, in six days from Boston, with a portion of the Fifteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, Col. J. W. KING. Both are bound west. The *Cambria* left on the 22d.

By the transport steamer *McClellan*, which arrived on the morning of the 22d from New-Orleans, in search of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, we learn that the great expedition under Gen. BANKS had many of them arrived at New-Orleans, and that Gen. BANKS has relieved Gen. BUTLER in his command—the latter to proceed at once to New-York. Gen. BANKS had sent a force of 20,000 men up the Mississippi, who had taken possession of Baton Rouge, and will hold that and probably every other point of any importance on the river. Through secession papers, they learned at New-Orleans that the fight at Vicksburgh was progressing, and those secession journals were so very moderate in their expectations of successfully resisting, that we may confidently expect that a complete victory has, ere this, removed that obstacle to the free passage up and down the river, and cut off the rebel supplies from Texas. The *McClellan* took on board the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, who, it will be noticed, were wrecked on the *M. Sandford*, and left again at 5 o'clock in the evening. Two of the men were a few minutes too late to get on board, and their disappointment and confusion can be easier imagined than described.

The California steamer *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, has just entered our harbor (3 P. M.), and the Captain states that he was captured by the Confederate steamer *Alabama* ("290") on the 7th of December, on his outward trip, when near Jamaica, and detained for two days. The Captain of the *Ariel* has stopped here to give information to Admiral BAILEY, and it is very unfortunate that he has not now a vessel at command that is able to cope with the *Alabama*. We can but hope that she soon may be fallen in with by some one of the numerous steamers that are now in search of her. Several other captures were made about the time of overhauling the *Ariel*, and it was expected that the *Alabama* would watch for the return of the *Ariel* from Aspinwall—during which the Captain declined to take on board any [illegible], and left the port in the night in a storm, taking an unusual route.

F.

The Captures of the United States Gunboat Sagamore—Five Schooners and Two Sloops Taken Since the 22d of October.

KEY WEST, Fla., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

The United States gunboat *Sagamore* returned to-day from a successful cruise off the eastern coast of Florida. She has captured since Oct. 22, seven prizes, consisting of five schooners and two sloops, as follows:

Oct. 22—The English schooner *Francis*, of and from Nassau, with salt, [illegible], gin, &c.

Oct. 28—The English schooner *Trier*, of and from Nassau, with a cargo of salt and miscellaneous articles. The *Trier* was attempting to run into Indian River when captured.

Nov. 24—The schooner *Agnes*, in ballast.

Nov. 24—The sloop *Ellen*, in ballast.

The *Agnes* and *Ellen* had run into Indian River, Fla., from Nassau, and had discharged their cargoes. They were captured by a boat expedition, some eight miles down the river.

Dec. 1—The English schooner *George*, from Nassau, off Indian River, Fla., with coffee, salt and matches.

Dec. 5—A sloop, name not known, in ballast, sunk in Jupiter Inlet, Fla.

Dec. 10—The schooner *Alicia*, while attempting to escape from Indian River, Fla., with thirteen bales of cotton.

All of the above prizes, except the sloop that was sunk, have been sent to Key West for adjudication.

The officers of the *Sagamore* are:

Lieutenant-Commander.—Earle English.
Acting Masters.—William Fales, Edwin Babson, Wm. Richardson.
Assistant Surgeon.—Walter K. Scofield.
Acting Assistant Paymaster.—John F. Wood.
Assistant Engineers.—Henry Snyder, E. D. Leavitt, Jr., W. H. Hanna, F. G. Coggin.
Master's Mates.—J. A. Slamm, G. B. Sidell, F. E. Ford, C. E. Fleming.
Captain's Clerk.—W. S. King.

Employes' Ball at the Astor House.

The Annual New-Year's Eve Ball, which it has been the custom of the Messrs. STETSON, for twenty-five years past, to give to the employes, male and female, of their palatial establishment, came off last evening, in the grand dining-saloon of the Astor House with great *éclat*.

The Germans have the Sylvester Abend festival upon this last night of the old year; the Danes and Swedes their foaming mead in commemoration of the Vikings; the Italians their nocturnal markets and street merry-makings; the Scotch their barley-brew, and the Hibernians, at home, their midnight usquebaugh; but nowhere, perhaps, in the world—no! not even in Paris, where all classes mingle in the balls that precede and accompany the *Jour de l'An*—can a more agreeable spectacle be witnessed than was seen last night under the hospitable roof which has become identified with the recent history of the country through the many civic and military *fêtes* that it has recorded in its diary. The satisfaction communicated to the worthy and estimable persons to whom this annual compliment is given, and the pleasant relations thereby cemented between employer and employe, are sufficient proofs of its good taste and kindly influences.

About 500 persons participated in this year's festival, including many invited guests from the Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, and other leading hotels. Among the young ladies there were very many exceedingly engaging, graceful and elegantly attired, and all exhibited, in port and mien, an innocent dignity which belongs less to wealth and artificial station than to innate merit. Quadrilles, polkas, waltzes and the Lancers, danced with great taste and spirit to the fine music of Dodworth's Band, charmed away the hours, and with them the Old Year. 1863 came tripping in "on light fantastic toe," and mirth, bright smiles and royal cheer surrounded his first appearance on the stage.

Among the crowd of invited guests, boarders at the hotel and gentlemen of the Press, who attended, there were many who figure in scenes of which the world hears more. Capt. O'BYRNE, of the gallant Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers, whose gallant deeds on many a well-fought field have gone to history, waltzed and whirled in the merry jig among the gayest. On Friday evening a flag, inscribed by authority of the Board of General Officers, with the record of the battles in which the regiment has participated, will be presented to the Captain, at the house of Alderman FARLEY, and all the old members of the corps will be present. But, returning to the ball, we would merely add, in conclusion, that to CHARLES STETSON, Esq., who had charge of the entire arrangements, to the polite and active Floor Committee, and to Mr. WOOD, the gentlemanly Major domo, the occasion owed a success that eclipsed its forerunners for many years past. Among the amusing incidents of the evening was a Highland fling, executed orientally by Chinaman AUNG, which was a thing both rich and strange. In fact, so brilliant was the whole affair that we had well nigh mis-spelt the proper name and call the house the Aster.

Items from Cincinnati.

LARGE FIRE—BURGLARY.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

A fire last night burned ten houses on Eighth-street, and a block occupied by twenty families, who barely escaped with their lives, losing everything but their clothing. The fire spread to three adjacent buildings, which were quickly destroyed. Loss, $10,000 or $12,000.

Night before last, the store of Mr. [illegible], of Franklin, O., was entered by burglars, who blew up the safe, took $6,700, and set fire to the building.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Tuesday evening, the City Tract Missionary Society, held a meeting in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, A. R. WETMORE, in the chair.

Statements were made by a number of missionaries, showing a variety of good accomplished, among sailors and soldiers; among German residents, and among the different classes of our population, particularly the afflicted and the unfortunate. Thirty-two missionaries and assistants, with some hundred volunteer visitors, are now exploring the whole length of the island, from the Battery to the Harlem River. The tabled results of the month are fully equal to the general average.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGE AT BARNUM'S.—"The Jewess of Frankfort" may be seen all day long at BARNUM's. So may the Nutt, the Thumb, the seal and many other curiosities.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

OUR PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Actual Condition of British Sentiment.

Further Preparations for the Mexican Campaign.

EXPLOITS OF THE TUSCARORA, &C.

The steamship *Etna*, Capt. BROOKS, from Liverpool on the 17th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday.

Her news has been anticipated, in all its leading points, by the Cape Race telegrams which appeared in the TIMES of Monday.

The commanders of the *Finisterre* and the *Rhin*, two large steam transports at Toulon, had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Mexico.

The *Moniteur*, of December 17, publishes the following latest intelligence from Mexico:

[illegible] state of health of the troops is generally satisfactory. The only sickness prevailing is [illegible], the gravity of which diminishes every day. The communications between Vera Cruz and Orizaba is becoming more easy. Twelve days, however, are still necessary to perform the journey. The want of means of transit has prevented the commencement of operations. This state of things has been modified by the dispatch of 1,110 to 1,200 mules, and 200 carts from New-York to Vera Cruz. On the 14th November last, before leaving Orizaba, Gen. FORAY's vanguard defeated a corps of Mexican Lancers, numbering 1,200 National Guards, who formerly had surrounded the enemy lost 15 killed, 35 wounded; 50 Mexican prisoners taken, and 10 killed. The road was strewn with arms thrown away by the fugitives. The French troops lost two killed and five wounded."

EVENTS IN PARIS.

Meeting of the Boulevard Prince Eugene—[illegible]

From OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1862.

Nothing could be more instructive than the lesson taught by the events attending the inauguration of the Boulevard Prince EUGENE. It was believed, or for several weeks at least it was said, that the Emperor could not pass through the ceremonies of that day without danger to his life. The result was that from the day preceding the 15th of November, when the postponement to the 7th of December was announced, all the large transactions of commerce were arrested. The loss to trade by these three weeks of suspense have been probably as great as any three months of the loss by the American war. I have heard of one instance where even the Minister of Marine arrested till further orders, the work on a large command of sewing-machines for the use of the Navy Department. Now, notwithstanding these perturbations of commerce, and the general fear, it is probable there was neither complot nor even attempt at a complot. At the first period mentioned for the celebration, it seems to be generally conceded that there was danger of a demonstration, or at least that the preventive measures for the suppression of Sunday were too well organized to admit of a hope of success, and it is, therefore, safe to say that there was none. But all this shows the rottenness of a system which suspends upon a single man's life the safety of society and the life of commerce.

All the journals of Paris, and especially the liberal journals, were frequently warned through the medium of the private agents of the Ministry of the Interior, not to speak of the reports in circulation in regard to conspiracies against the Emperor's life, and the day before the Inauguration of the new boulevard, they had prescribed to them the following line of conduct: "Say nothing about any hostile demonstrations, and no matter what may happen, follow the description of the *Moniteur*, and that only." Fortunately nothing did happen, and the description given of the ceremony in the *Moniteur* is as near true as possible.

Did you may desire to know what were the preventive measures of the Government, and how the ceremonies were organized. In the first place, all the garrison of Paris, a part of that of Versailles, and a part of the National Guards, were under arms, and employed in holding, in double files, the edge of the pavement on both sides of the long route of procession. The Place du Trone, where the ceremonies took place, was protected by more than double files of soldiers—there were whole regiments—while all the wine-shops and stores around the Place were closed all day, the Government paying an indemnity for the loss incurred. The Emperor looked heavy and bowed down, which suggested to most people an unusually staunch coat of mail. The hundred thousand employes of the Government at Paris were equally distributed through the crowd to cry "Vive l'Empereur!" and to stop the arms of assassins. The secret police were distributed in groups under the guidance of Brigadiers, who each had their places designed beforehand. The vagrants, vile and the unfinished houses on the line of the new boulevard were specially looked after by these secret agents. (It was in this neighborhood that the infernal machine of FIESCHI was laid at Louis PHILIPPE.) Seats for twelve thousand persons were purchased along the route of the new boulevard by the Government, exactly in the *estrades* erected on the vacant lots of the *Compagnie Immobiliere*. These seats were sold at a discount to the poor of the Faubourg St. Antoine, and while the act in itself constituted a generous present on the part of the Government, it caused a fine relief and theatrical effect to the day's performances by speaking to a crowd to the sale of well-disposed persons, and by adding twelve thousand more cheers to the general demonstration. If we add to these preventive measures the holding in readiness of all the troops within a circumference of forty miles from Paris, we have the summum of all the more important precautions adopted.

The result was, that whether these precautions were needed or not, and they probably were not, the Inauguration ceremonies went off in fact, as the *Moniteur* and its copyists will tell you, with perfect regularity and great éclat. The Emperor was really well received along all that part of the line of procession which was official, and I make an exception of reserve because I am told that on the Place Rivoli and the Boulevard de Sebastopol he was not received with any marked demonstration of joy.

In connection with the question of precautions I ought to mention that the Prefect of Police, M. BOUTEILLE, and Staff, and Marshal MAGNAN and Staff rode up and down the line of procession separately, and detached from the Emperor's suite, seeing that everything was in order.

As regards the ceremony itself, you will find the description, with his Majesty's speech, in all the journals. It was computed that there were a million of people on the line of procession, while the procession itself was less brilliant than is generally seen at reviews, because of the total absence of the brilliant and striking uniforms of foreign officers. The whole procession, in fact, only embraced the Emperor and his military household, and high officers of the army, say sixty persons, the Empress and her household, and the *Cent-Gardes* and a detachment of the *Guides*.

Most people say that the Emperor's speech is demagogical, and is addressed to a class of people whom he fears. I do not think it will bear so severe a judgment. The new boulevard concerns the poor of the quarter in which it is located, and it was right that on such an occasion he should address himself more particularly to that population and its interests.

To-day the town breathes freer, the funds have gone up immensely, and commercial people—no doubt even the Minister of Marine—have released their orders to manufacturers. So that "all is well that ends well." MALAKOFF.

Mr. Cobden on American Affairs and the Sufferings of Neutrals.

In Mr. COBDEN's remarkable speech on the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, delivered at Medhurst on the 16th ult., we find the following reference to the affairs of this country:

"The stoppage of the supply of cotton from America we all know has arisen from the civil war that is going on there. I am not going to enter into that subject as a politician. I deprecate very much anything like intervention in the concerns of other countries, and I do not speak of intervention by force of arms, but I think that intervention in the way of advice and criticism does vexatious little good. (Cheers.) There is an old Spanish proverb which says that 'A fool knows more of what is passing in his own house than a wise man knows of his neighbor.' If we always have that in mind, and left other nations to settle their own affairs, it would be a great deal better than if we interfered in them, before which we should have to know much more time to manage our own. (Cheers.) But of this I may say I am quite certain, that Slavery is at the bottom of this civil war in America. (Hear, hear.) I have traveled twice through that country, at an interval of twenty-four years. I have studied it pretty nearly all my life, and I will not go further than this—that I believe Slavery is at the bottom and the foundation of the civil war, and, except in the case of a few conceited, *pragmatical, and not over-modest people in this country* who profess to know a great deal better than the people can know in America itself, I do not know of any one who is prepared to argue upon this point.

[illegible] to go back to America that [illegible] nothing else. It is [illegible] Slavery, and land draw this great portion of its supply of cotton from a country where that cotton was grown by slaves? Well, I think it has been a great misfortune, a great calamity, that the question has been so put. If I am asked whether that could be avoided, I say I think it could not. Many people say why we do not put a prohibitory duty on American cotton, or a duty, at all events, favorable to the growers of cotton in other countries. Simple and commodious as such a system may seem, how would it have operated? You would have ruined your own manufacturers, for, unless you could have got all the world to agree with you that no slave produce should be bought, you would have offered a premium to other people to set up the rival manufactures. (Hear.) It has been a great misfortune and a great calamity, and I pray most heartily that, whatever may be the temporary sufferings we have got to go through, we may never return to the time when the vast fabric of this industry shall have for its basis and foundation that odious system of Slavery which exists in America. (Loud cheers.)

The general prediction has been that Slavery would some day fall from under our feet, and that we should be left without a supply of cotton in consequence of a servile insurrection breaking out, or from some cause of that kind. But you must bear in mind that we are not suffering now from this cotton famine in consequence of any insurrection of negroes, or from the slaves having shown any disinclination to follow their labor in cultivating cotton for the market. The present cotton famine has not arisen from those causes which were constantly predicted by those who discussed the danger of our depending on slave labor for a supply of cotton. It has arisen out of a war between two white communities in America. The negroes have not interfered, but one white belligerent has blockaded the ports of another white belligerent, and they have shut out the cotton and prevented it from reaching its destination, which was Lancashire and the other manufacturing districts. I am not going at length into that subject now, but I will in passing say that I am wholly opposed to that system of warfare which inflicts heavier penalties upon peaceable non-combatants than it does upon the belligerents themselves.

In this case we, as neutrals, are suffering more than the Americans themselves, because the system of warfare carried on is that which aims at the obstruction of commerce, even to the punishment of innocent neutrals, such as we are at the present time. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to enter on a discussion of that subject, but I may tell you that it is we in England who maintain that system of commerce blockade against the remonstrances of the public opinion of the world. We see now the application of that principle to our own case, and the effect is such that I hope it will awaken public attention to the desirability of a change and alteration of the system. (Cheers.) As I have said, we are suffering more than they are in America, for, except the actual state in the battle-field, there are no towns in America that are suffering like Blackburn, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport and other towns in Lancashire. It is contrary to natural justice that two communities should fight in such a way that in the process of fighting they inflict greater injury upon communities at peace than upon each other, and when the peaceable world shall have arrived at that opinion another mode of fighting will be found out.

Seizure of the Tuscarora.

From the Glasgow and Liverpool Gazette.

Funchal Roads, in Madeira, have been the scene of certain questionable proceedings by the Federal cruiser *Tuscarora*. Two steamers, the *Giraffe* and the *Thistle*, laden on Southern account, and one of them, at least, flying British colors, entered Funchal Roads towards the end of last month. The *Giraffe*, after remaining two days, took her coals on board, and got safely away. The *Thistle* does not appear to have been so fortunate. As soon as she got underweigh, the *Tuscarora*, it is said, slipped her cable and gave chase. The *Tuscarora* succeeded in bringing the *Thistle* to and boarding her. Immediately after the latter operation, the *Thistle* got away as fast as her machinery could drive her, and would not bring up even for H. M. S. *Leopard*, which ship had put out for the purpose of ascertaining whether the *Thistle* had sustained any, and what, injury from the *Tuscarora*. This overhauling occurred, we are told, within gunshot of the Loo Rock Fort, in Funchal Roads. It occurred therefore, in a neutral port, and in direct violation of the laws of neutrality. This is a matter, of course, for the consideration of the Portuguese Government, who will it may be hoped, not permit the matter to pass unnoticed, more particularly as it is understood that the *Tuscarora* will return to Funchal, if she has not already done so, with the intention of overhauling ships at discretion. It seems to us that the commander of Her Majesty's steamer *Leopard* would have used his authority to more purpose in preventing the chase and boarding of the *Thistle* in the waters of Funchal, rather than in running out after that vessel in order to ascertain the extent to which she had suffered from the outrage perpetrated by the *Tuscarora*. The officers of the latter vessel made no secret of the intention of their commander to capture the *Thistle* if the opportunity offered.

The British Government and the Alabama.

From the London Globe (semi-official.)

The Federal Secretary of the Navy has made formal complaint in his report to Congress of what he appears to consider the complicity of the English Government in the proceedings of the *Alabama*. He tells the world that before that vessel left England the Government were duly informed of her character and purpose, but that they "came too late" to prevent her sailing, and he makes some distant allusion to the possibility of our being morally bound to make indemnification for the injuries inflicted on Federal merchantmen by reason of our connivance or negligence in the matter. Amid the disordered institutions of his own country, the Federal Minister may perhaps be excused for forgetting the character of ours. It may be necessary, therefore, to remind him that we have not martial law in England, and that the proceedings of the Executive in respect of all matters affecting the liberty or property of those residing in the United Kingdom must be regulated strictly in accordance with the law. Whether the interests involved be those of the greatest magnitude or the meanest subject, they must be judged alike, and be regulated by the application of what is recognized as law by our judicial tribunals. The law bearing on the position of vessels such as the *Alabama* has since proved herself to be, is comprised in Act of Parliament known as the Foreign Enlistment Act, which provides that where men are enlisted or vessels fitted out for warlike purposes, other than those of the Sovereign of this country, the Commissioners of Customs are authorized to seize the persons so offending and the vessels, and have the former tried for violating the provisions of the act. But in order to justify the Customs authorities in taking a step of this nature, they must have before them such reasonable and probable evidence of the guilt of the parties as would, *primâ facie*, warrant the expectation of a conviction. We apprehend that the kind of evidence that would fairly justify interference must not be less than that upon which a grand jury would find a true bill, or a magistrate commit a prisoner for trial. When the *Alabama* was being fitted out, representations were made by the Federal agents of her character and purpose. The Government was asked to interfere, and the law officers of the Customs had to decide whether the case was one coming under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. We believe we are right in saying that the evidence proffered by the Federal agents, on which they proposed that the Government should act, fell very far short of what the Foreign Enlistment Act prescribed as a justification for interfering. It was mainly hearsay evidence, which we need scarcely say is not evidence at all in an English Court. The Federal agents were unable to get information in an authentic and legal shape sufficient to sustain a *primâ facie* case against those engaged in fitting out the vessel. In the absence of such a case the Customs' Commissioners had no more right to institute proceedings than to seize one of the Cunard [illegible] The [illegible] which the vessel was fitted out was [illegible] to evade the law, and as it [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] war on board, [illegible] a [illegible] of war on board. What Mr. GIDEON WELLES, therefore, would apparently seek to place before the world as a piece of policy on the part of Great Britain, inimical to the North and covertly aiding piracy, *is simply a dry question of legal evidence, and the interpretation of an act of Parliament passed in the last century.* It was purely a matter of detail to be dealt with by a particular branch of the Executive in the ordinary way in obedience to the law, and not a ground of political action. No interference with the *Alabama* took place, because there was no legal authority to justify it, and the Government might as fairly be subjected to political reproaches because of the consequences of a decision of a Court *of law utterly beyond their influence or control.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Beginning with the Christmas and New-Year chimes, we have the royal rhyme of the "King's Bell," rung by the cunning hand of the poet, SCUDDARD. The story is that of a Prince, who, on his accession to the throne—

"——commanded all the bells to ring
A jubilant peal, and bade his heralds say,
From that time forward every happy day
Should be so honored."

The only fear the Prince had was, that his happy bells, ringing one incessant triple bob-major, would drown all other sounds in his kingdom. He built himself a palace, having a great dome in the centre, and thereon a golden belfry, wherein—

"——hung a bell of wonderous tone,
From which a silken cord ran to his throne;
Nor only there, but o'er his royal bed."

Thus it will be seen that the King's palace—with the exception of speaking-tubes, and, possibly, hot and cold water—had all the modern improvements. But the happy bell did not disturb the quiet of his kingdom so often as the monarch anticipated. In fact, it did not ring at all. Surrounded by mistresses, and whispering soft nothings in their too willing ears, he did not ring the bell—perhaps because he had not time. As with love, so with the chase, and all other amusements—his happiness never lasted long enough for him to get hold of the bell pull. His Ministers, for reasons of State, chose a wife for him whom he had never seen, marrying him to a girl fresh from convent walls, pure as snow and somewhat colder. Singularly enough he was not happy even then. His wife doted out love to him as a miserly monk might alms, so occupied with her beads and heaven that she quite forgot her husband and humanity. Her only act of wifely duty was to bring him an heir. But Felix did not ring the happy bell when his heir was born, nor yet when his wife died—though the two events were, of course, the [illegible] made were and own them—as a natural consequence he was worshipped by his people. He reigned on seemingly surrounded by all the elements of happiness, but still the bell, silent as "the harp that once through Tara's halls," &c., never once awoke the tinkling echoes of its golden tower. Old age came upon him and sickness. The Court Physician mixed for him medicaments and potions—

"——potent, rare,
Wrung from the kingdoms of the earth and air,
Strange, mystic potions, such as, in olden time,
Witch-healers, enchanted by the mystic moon."

You may be sure that, amid all these kind attentions, the thought of ringing the happy bell never once entered his head. Now a shadow hung over the throne, the thick curtain of night was about to fall upon royalty. Tremblingly the King——"Did you speak?

"Who's chiming yonder? Look!" His voice grew weak,
Died to a whisper, while his swimming sight,
Strained through the darkness to a stage of light,
Floating across the chamber to his bed.
"Agnes!"—he clutched the cord, and fell back—dead,
Striking in death the first stroke of his knell.
Thus Felix rang at last the happy bell."

It will be seen that the poet gives us a rhythmical rendering of the old proverb: "No man should write—or ring—himself happy until death." The poem is marked throughout by quiet thoughtfulness and subdued beauty. The conceit on which it is built is an exquisite one, though few could have extended it to almost epic length, *as Mr. SCUDDARD has done, without* torturing it out of all beauty and freshness. But the minor details of the king's reign are made to fill up the picture without constant recurrence to the central and leading thought of the poem;—the story of his loves and his wars, and the smooth epochs of peace, are so cunningly told, and in measures so sweet and solemn, that the reader's attention is diverted until he reaches the climax of the concluding lines. There last lines are managed with rare art, leaving the matter in doubt whether the King rang the bell by accident or design. To only a man of genius would this delicate treatment have suggested itself. A slight mistake is committed, we think, in the first lines of the poem, where Felix is made by the surface reading to appear jubilant over his father's death, feeling only that it makes him king; but perhaps the poet means us to infer that it was for this unfeeling or thoughtlessness that he was so punished by an unhappy reign,—at least this is the conclusion which those good people who are always pointing morals will arrive at.

—The Poems of THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH have been several times published in divers tasteful editions, but we do not remember to have before seen them in blue and gold. In this guise they are now presented by CARLETON, and, like old wine in new bottles—although the brand is one with which the reader must have long already been familiar—they demand in this new place new attention. It would be impossible to criticise ALDRICH coldly, and perhaps it were dangerous to do so. He is the very humming-bird of poets—flowers are his natural allies, and perfumes would undeservedly be the chosen messengers of his wrath.

One word to his disparagement in the hearing of his favorite Tiger-lilies, and the presumptuous critic were forever done for; angered, and he would probably pelt us to death with violets, or smother us under clouds of musk and all manner of Oriental perfumes. Even were it perfectly safe to find fault with the author of this blue and gold volume, we do not know that we would choose to. He is so full of charming little conceits, and quaintnessed, and all unconscious egotisms, that criticism is disarmed, and even Fadladeen himself would feel his soul go out in kindness to so dainty a poet. We have never seen ALDRICH, the man, and the medallion profile of his book gives one a very slight idea of his *personale*, but we fancy he is almond-eyed. We imagine that he perches himself on a divan when he writes, with turban on head and slippers on feet, and dreams of seraglios and their hushed divinities; of aloes, myrrh and other spices; of everything, in fact, warm and sensuous and pleasant. He is a lotus-eater, and his poems are lotus-leaves. As to language, he weaves sweet little words into wreaths delicate and dainty enough to crown Queen Mab with. "The Ballad of Babie Bell" has some lines that have scarcely a parallel in all other poetry—indeed, it might truthfully be said that other of his poems contain lines that have no parallel anywhere, but in this instance we mean only honest praise, and not what the great shewman would call "sarkasm." If there be any who doubt that it is proper to speak of a poem as "dainty," we submit the following one, that they may find a more fitting adjective for it, if possible:

BEFORE THE RAIN.

We knew it would rain, for all the morn
A spirit on silent pinions of mist
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes, and swamps, and distant fens—
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,
Dipping the jewels out of the sea,
To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed
The white of their leaves, the amber grain
Shrunk in the wind, and the lightning now
Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain.

"Dainty," by the way, is a pet word of Mr. ALDRICH's—and here is the chief demerit his otherwise charming little poetries have—the often recurrence of pet words and phrases. In his earlier writings he used to scatter [illegible] in the genius of his verse, and the shock and surprise to the unprepared reader may well be imagined, for one would as soon have expected a bullet from a rosebud. We are glad to see that he has dismissed all profanity from his later works; indeed, we believe he has expurgated the oaths from even late editions of former poems. We miss in this blue and gold volume too, a couplet of his that always struck us as being excessively funny, though we do not remember where or in what connection it occurred—something about "the quaint little snakes in the grass" "lifting their silver heads to the moon."

There is another little poem of which we have lost trace, wherein the wind is requested to blow from spicy isles,

"And strike the roses blind."

No adequate reason was ever assigned, as we could discover, why the roses were to be dealt so fearful a blow in the eyes, and we doubt whether the poet had any—probably it was only a vagary of his. In "Pampinea" of the present volume, there is the promise of better poems than Mr. ALDRICH has yet written, and we shall look for them impatiently.

THE MAGAZINES.

—The *Atlantic* for January has several notable articles—articles so much above the standard which our magazines seem by some mutual agreement to have adopted, as to deserve special and honorable mention. The first paper of the number, "Happiest Days," by the lady whose pen-name is "Gail Hamilton," furnishes subject for a more extended notice than these columns will allow. It is such a complete and [illegible] [illegible] such a [illegible] heartily back of that narrowness platitude about "Childhood's Happy Days," which every one fools bound to fire off on the least provocation, that a committee of grateful children should wait upon the authoress and bring her the best and rarest gifts that Santa Claus brings, as an eternal muzzling for. It is so ridiculously absurd that the poor little mannikin, that has to have its nose rubbed up the wrong way in morning face-washings, and pulled down by unnecessary applications of officious handkerchiefs, as though it were the rope of a cathedral bell—that has all its best thoughts and carefully considered opinions nipped in the brain-bud before they can be blossomed forth in speech by the unasked-for information that "little boys should be seen and not heard,"—whose heels have to submit to as much patting as cakes of butter at the hands of unctuous old gentlemen and snuffy old ladies—who are always helped at table to wing-tips and drumsticks and prohibited from pie on account of their health—whose sympathies are worked upon by missionaries of all sexes and uncertain ages, who persuade them to give the quarter they intended to buy a coveted toy with, to further the education of some miraculous little pagan whose name puzzles them in dreams—it is so ridiculously absurd, we say, setting the cruelty of the thing wholly aside, that in addition to all these and ten thousand other afflictions, the young voyager upon the sea of life should be constantly assured that he is seeing *his happiest days, and taught to look forward to* the future with a dim, undefined dread, that we have no words to express the indignation with which the mere thought of the outrage moves us, and so refer the reader to the sprightly, sparkling and profoundly logical and philosophical essay of "Gail Hamilton" on the subject.

Miss PRESCOTT's story of "The Strathsaye" is so far beyond the common level of magazine stories in style and thought, so different from them in every respect, that we do not see how any editor could summon courage enough to accept it.

The Strathsayes are a Scotch family, settled in one of the British provinces, and the origins and peculiarities of intensely Scotch character—deepened and exaggerated by transplantation rather than modified—its singular reserve and reticentiveness, the placidity of exterior, while beneath and below is wildly throbbing veins large the live lava of passion, all are portrayed so vividly and yet so quietly, that, were CHARLOTTE BRONTE living, or were it known that she had left any unpublished manuscript behind her, the article might be referred to her pen. Where Miss PRESCOTT got her accurate conception of Scotch character from we can easily explain by supposing that she herself is Scotch, but where she got hold of the *Nova Scotian* Scotch dialect, unless to the Province born, is more difficult to guess. Have we a Blue Nose among us?—a question which we have to have explained at a future day.

The essay, "Mr. BUSWELL as a Thinker," by DAVID A. WASSON, is well and carefully, yet boldly written; no concession is made to popular prejudices, but the merits of the man are weighed in a nicely poised balance, held by an honest hand. The article on "Iron-clad Ships and Heavy Ordnance," by ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, will be read with deep interest by all scientific men, and with interest by the general reader. It is a brief summing up of the results of elaborate experiments, and the subject is one to which Mr. HOLLEY has devoted much time and research since the matters of iron armor for sailing vessels and heavy ordnance were first bruited. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE's "Recollections of a Gifted Woman" is another of those pleasant reminiscences of England which this favorite author has contributed to the *Atlantic* from month to month. In its course we have some charming pictures of Stratford-on-Avon. The "gifted woman," to whom reference is made, is the Miss BACON who fancied that SHAKESPEARE's tomb was made the repository of some mighty secret, which it was the mission of her life to discover. "The Promise of the Dawn" is a powerfully written story, having special reference to Christmas time and charity, by the talented authoress of "Life in the Iron Mills."

The poetry of the number, although by LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, WHITTIER and Mrs. HOWE—after all there's a great deal in names—is of a rather common order, if we except the "New Lilliburlero" of Prof. CHILDS, a capital parody of the old college song, and brimfull of point and fun. The other articles are mainly good, so that we cannot resist the temptation of crowning this January *Atlantic* as a *king* number. Not the least of its many merits is, that it contains the last of "Mr. Arnold," to which others can heartily say "Amen."

—*Harper's* for January contains no article that call for special mention, though its contents are as usual varied, and excellent, with an exception or two. J. ROSS BROWNE's illustrated article, "A Californian in Iceland," is pithy in text, and pleasant in picture, as his former articles have been, and the whole article, beyond a doubt, will be. In "Cards and Dice," CHAS. NORDHOFF goes as far back into the history of gaming as he well can without unsealing the tombs of the Pharaohs, *furnishing a very pleasant, lively article, which he* winds up with a statement that should discourage all young men from attempting to win money under such difficulties as are involved by "fight-ing the Oppo," and all similar mathematical amusements. Here it is:

"The systematic pursuit of gaming as a passion, and not as a profession, in England and France, during the last fifty years, led several men of more than ordinary mathematical abilities to make accurate calculations of the real chances of various games. In doing this it was discovered that, in all cases, the "banks" so arranged their games that there could be no positive fair play. In *rouge et noir*, which was once a very fashionable game in the gambling hells of this country, the certain and inalienable advantage of the banks against the players, made by a peculiar rule of the game, amounts to about 1½ per cent. on all the money staked on one event—or to about 100 per cent. per hour (!) against each steady player. And this deadly odds neither skill nor calculation on his part can in the slightest degree divert. In short:

"He who hopes at cards to win,
Must never think that cheating's sin;
To make a trick where's he can,
No matter how, should be his plan,
No case of conscience must he make,
Except how he may save his stake;
The only object of his prayer—
Not to be caught and kicked down stairs."

Mrs. STODDARD's "Tuberoses" is a story of delicate plot, written with a twenty-woman power, bearing the impress of genius in every chapter, and yet tempting the reader at odd intervals to suggest improvements to the author—or, at least, what seem to the most readers improvements. The same peculiarity that we have noticed in her other works, both of prose and poetry, is strikingly manifest in this—a sort of subdued savageness—it is as though she wrote with a tiger's blood, or had a tiger's self bottled down in her inkstand, and the apprehension naturally excited is that the tiger will leap out at some sudden paragraph and do mischief. But with all its fierce, dashed and spirited and grandeur, and the man multiplied by five, the story breaks off abruptly in happy relief to "A Lost Love and the Recovery," which possesses it. We look forward with eager [illegible] the day when the public will come to demand the type of stories indicated by this one last mentioned, or indignantly rise up and protest against them. "HOME-TO-DAY," by one of the President's private Secretaries, Mr. NICOLAY, is quite apropos to the Indian war which has lately swept like a scathing at noon over the fair promise of Minnesota. HOME-TO-DAY is one of the most promising chief-tains of that whisky-drinking, squaw-beating, scalping, scalping race that COOPER and an hundred novelists before and since have delighted to magnify, exist and honor. In "The Leagues of States," the historical and statistical research of BARON J. LOMBARD will be readily recognized. Further, we have an interesting paper on "The Revolving Tower and its Inventor"—doing justice to the man who so seldom gets either renown or reward, the right one—by A. H. GUERNSEY; "Carlyle's Table Talk," compiled from conversations with Mr. MILNES, the blind preacher, by the same facile writer; and continuations of all the serials that have so long been standing features in this popular magazine. Miss MULOCH's "Mistress and Maid" is concluded, and, as we have already said in a notice of the book published some weeks since by the HARPERS, it is entitled to take rank with *her best efforts*.

—Mr. BUSWELL gives us a very good *Eclectic* for January, with unusually good engravings. There is more variety in this number than he has been wont to favor us with—fewer heavy articles, and more that are of interest to the general reader. Mr. BUSWELL's mistake hitherto has been, we fancy, to select the most ponderous articles that foreign periodicals furnished, forgetting that a dinner consisting wholly of meat would be apt to puzzle ordinary digestion. Reviews of works not republished in this country, and about which not one reader in ten cares, can well be left out to give place to those occasional articles enlivened by gleams of wit and brilliancy which want editorial vigilance cannot exclude from magazines, either it hence or abroad. We simply make a suggestion to Mr. BUSWELL—he is good-natured and will take it kindly.

—The Jamaica (L. I.) *Farmer* states that at the Democratic banquet in that city a few evenings since, at which some magnates of that party spoke, one of the guests proposed the health of "Gen. LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army." No action, either by way of approval or condemnation, was taken of the sentiment.

—Capt. Constable, who fought the gunboat *Hengwuch* in the bombardment of Fort Darling, on the James River, was brutally assaulted and beaten by some disreputable characters in the streets of Troy, on Saturday evening, Dec. 27.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A "Vacancy" of an Office from the "Involuntary Absence" of the Holder of It—New Edition of the Aldermanic Rules of Etiquette Respecting "Advice and Consent" to the Mayor's Nominations.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday.

A communication was received from A. Oakey Hall, the District-Attorney, stating that a vacancy substantially exists in the office of interpreter in the Court of General Sessions, by reason of the involuntary absence of Mr. Kozinsky, under "charges which, even if false, will very materially hamper usefulness in a Court Interpreter," and asking that his salary be declared vacant and a successor appointed.

Mr. TYNAN suggested that Mr. Kozinsky was incarcerated in Fort Lafayette.

Mr. WOODWARD said Mr. Kozinsky was arrested on charges of defrauding the Government.

Mr. TYNAN was informed that the District-Attorney should attempt to fasten a case against whom nothing was yet proven.

Mr. FUSSY was disposed to think the District-Attorney from blame in the matter, believing that he acted from proper motives, and with the desire for the public good.

The communication was referred, for an investigation of the whole subject.

The following message from the Mayor was received and read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act in relation to the Courts in the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1862, requiring me to appoint not to exceed thirty Marshals of the City of New-York, by and with the consent of your Honorable Body, I hereby nominate the following persons for such office of Marshal, and respectfully request your advice and consent in their appointment:

Robert B. Bateman, a resident of the First Ward.
Wm. W. Lane, a resident of the Second Ward.
Chas. F. Watts, a resident of the Fifth Ward.
Ludolph Gerner, a resident of the Fifth Ward.
John W. Somerindyke, a resident of the Sixth Ward.
Patrick Collins, a resident of the Fourteenth Ward.
David Coleman, a resident of the Eighth Ward.
John Dunphee, a resident of the Ninth Ward.
Lorenzo De Angelis, a resident of the Ninth Ward.
[illegible], a resident of the Ninth Ward.
Wm. Stickney, a resident of the Twelfth Ward.
Stephen Lynch, a resident of the Twelfth Ward.
Francis Spinzy, a resident of the Twelfth Ward.
Chas. J. Gunther, a resident of the Seventeenth Ward.
Thomas Connor, a resident of the Seventeenth Ward.
John Edwards, a resident of the Seventh Ward.
Robert Stanwood, a resident of the Seventh Ward.
Thomas J. McMahon, a resident of the Seventh Ward.
Lloyd Bryant, a resident of the Eleventh Ward.
Lawrence Oberlin, a resident of the Eleventh Ward.
Hugh Nesbitt, a resident of the Thirteenth Ward.
Richard M. Lund, a resident of the Eighteenth Ward.
John F. Cleary, a resident of the Twenty-first Ward.
Edward A. Moore, a resident of the Twenty-first Ward.
John A. Farrington, a resident of the Twelfth Ward.
John F. Mahoney, a resident of the Nineteenth Ward.
Thomas M. Stanton, a resident of the Twenty-second Ward.
Charles A. Clark, a resident of the Sixteenth Ward.
William Wilson, a resident of the Twentieth Ward.
Erastus Fowell, a resident of the Twentieth Ward.

Section 14 of the act above cited provides that "every process, attachment or warrant issued by any of said District Courts must be served by a Marshal of the City of New-York," with the exception of the summons and complaint, which may be served by a competent person, to be designated by the Justice.

The office of Constable ceases to exist with the present year, and the Marshals who succeed them should enter upon their duties on the 1st proximo.

In view of the necessity thus existing for prompt appointing at least one Marshal for each of the eight District Courts in this City, to prevent a stoppage in the operation of those courts, I would respectfully urge upon your Honorable Body that, instead of simply rejecting, without any assigned reasons, the nominations made by me for the office of Marshal, and which have been only of citizens whom I believe to be honest and capable, and from both political parties, you will advise with me as to what particular reasons, if any, exist against their confirmation. The law, as I understand it, not only authorizes, but requires the Mayor himself to name these Marshals, and makes them especially accountable to him, with the power of removal by him.

Nominated by the Mayor, that officer is himself responsible for every nomination made. And I respectfully submit that your action, in providing the Marshals under the act is advisory only, and does not include either by the letter or intention of the law, the right of the members of your Honorable Board themselves to name any of the nominees, much less nearly all of them.

I have deemed this entirely respectful suggestion called by the fact of your having rejected the twenty-one nominations sent to you on the 25th inst. for your advice and consent thereto, without assigning any reason for such rejection, and, in fact, as I understand, because the members of your honorable Board were not accorded by me the naming of nearly the entire number of officers to be appointed.

I trust that no conflict of this character may arise between your honorable Board and the Mayor. The public interests forbid it, and nothing on my part has contributed or shall contribute to it.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Mr. FUSSY was surprised that the Mayor should send such a Message to the Board. He was sorry to have to cast a reflection upon the Mayor, but he must have felt the condition assumed by him in the Message was a false one. It did not look well for the Mayor to be lecturing the Board about their duty and consciousness of law. They had their duty, and the Mayor had theirs, and they knew full well how to fulfill their duty. Every member of the Board had been elected by an overwhelming extent of public expression as the Mayor had received, to elevate him to his present position. In one case, a member had received a larger majority than the Mayor had rolled. They were, therefore, as much the representatives of the people, and as much entitled to respect, as the Mayor. New-York being a Democratic City, the Democrats are entitled to the public patronage of the City and County, and as a partisan he had always endeavored to secure as much favor for his party in that respect as possible; but as the law creating the Supervisors divided the Board politically, he had always respected the claims of the opposition and readily granted them a full share of the patronage under the control of the Board. He was willing to do the same in respect to the Marshals. He did not want the Mayor to select Democrats for Democratic Supervisors because they were fully able to take care of their own affairs, and such Democrats as a Republican would select for office he would rarely be found voting for. The law required their advice and consent to these nominations, and, therefore, in making the appointments they were on an equal footing with the Mayor. The law meant that the nominations should be settled upon by the advice and consent of the members of this Board in private conference with the Mayor, and not that the Mayor should make nominations and they advise and consent to them without participating in the duty of selecting the men.

Mr. DUNN concurred with Mr. FUSSY in his opinion of the bearing of the law on the question.

The nominations were rejected by a unanimous vote.

The Board adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday next, being the same in respect to membership for next year as they stand at present. They can reorganize for 1863 at pleasure. Being equally divided politically, the position of President is alternated yearly. It falls to the Republicans next year.

Criminal Business of the City for 1862.

We are indebted to HENRY VANDERVOORT, Esq., Clerk of the Criminal Courts, for the following statement of *convictions, acquittals, &c.*, had in the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County of New-York in the year 1862:

OYER AND TERMINER.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Manslaughter in the third degree	1	
Manslaughter in the fourth degree	1	
Grand larceny, second offence	1	4
GENERAL SESSIONS.		
Murder, first degree	8	1
Manslaughter, second degree	11	1
Assault with intent to kill	6	1
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	14	1
Assault with intent to commit a rape	1	2
Attempt to procure an abortion	1	1
Bigamy	1	1
Concealing a child	1	1
Robbery, first degree	7	4
Robbery, second degree	1	1
Assault with intent to commit robbery	2	1
Assault and battery	8	2
Bigamy	6	1
Perjury	6	3
Arson, various degrees	8	10
Forgery, various degrees	17	4
Burglary, various degrees	1	1
Attempt to commit burglary, various degrees	14	6
Embezzlement	4	3
Grand larceny	28	24
Attempt to commit grand larceny	2	4
Petit larceny from the person	10	
Attempt to commit petit larceny from the person	9	1
Accessory to felony after the fact	1	1
Receiving stolen goods	3	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	17

Violation of election law		
Keeping gambling and disorderly houses		
Engaging in a prize fight		
Violation of liquor regulations		
Opening sealed letter without authority		
Violation of Pilot Laws		
Malicious mischief		
Libel		
Total	389	67

One hundred males and fourteen females were sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison. The aggregate time amounts to 336 years and 8 months.

Sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, 99 males, 41 females.

Sentenced to imprisonment in the City Prison, 80 males, 21 females.

Sent to House of Refuge, 13 males, 2 females.

Nine hundred and forty-nine indictments were found, and 102 complaints were dismissed by the Grand Jury.

Three thousand four hundred and eight recognizances to appear and answer were filed, and 48 were forfeited during the year.

Fines and costs collected and paid into County Treasury during the year, $714 57.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FINAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The final meeting of the Common Council for the present year was held yesterday afternoon, the object being to confirm the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds for 1863. The names of 104 were presented, when Alderman [illegible] moved that all whose names appeared on the list of last year be reappointed, which was adopted. The Board then adjourned sine die.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic members of the new Board of Aldermen met in caucus on Monday night and agreed upon the following nominations:

President of the Board—Dennis O'Keefe, of the Twelfth Ward.

City Clerk—Henry McCloskey, of the Tenth Ward.

Corporation Counsel—[illegible] Schumaker, of the Eleventh Ward.

Health Officer—Dr. Louis Bauer, of the Sixth Ward.

Keeper of the City Hall—John A. Flanagan, of the Fifth Ward.

The caucus adjourned until next Friday night to complete the nominations.

THE BUSHWICK-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—Judge [illegible] made a decision at the present term of the Supreme Court, declaring the act of the Legislature authorizing the widening and improvement of Bushwick-avenue, in the Eastern District, unconstitutional. He therefore denied the motion for the appointment of Commissioners to estimate the assessments.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The United States Hotel at Far Rockaway, owned by Mr. S. WILLIAMS, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The daughter of the proprietor occupied it at the time, and had some difficulty in escaping with her family. The house was finely furnished throughout. All the contents were consumed.

FIRES.—About noon yesterday a fire broke out in a stable on the corner of Pacific and Willow streets, occupied by MESSRS. SMITH & WAKELY, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done. About 11 o'clock the night previous a stable in Columbia-street, near Atlantic, occupied by J. SMITH and PATRICK BOYLE, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $400; no insurance.

PROCLAMATION MEETING.—The colored people of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at the African M. E. Church, in Bridge-street, on Friday evening, in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN. Addresses will be made by Mr. WM. WELLS, of Boston, Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of Brooklyn, Rev. R. HATFIELD, of New-York, and others.

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—Mayor KALBFLEISCH will receive his friends to-day, at his office, in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The Police Commissioners have recently appointed Mr. GEORGE R. RHODES as Captain of the Forty-third Precinct, and Mr. WM. F. SKINNOR as Sergeant of the Forty-fourth Precinct.

NEW-JERSEY.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX—NEWARK.—The books of Mr. GEO. A. HALSEY, Assessor for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, comprising Essex and Hudson Counties, show the following totals of taxes assessed on manufacturers products—the same being exclusive of the tax for licenses: September, $5,000; October, $74,000; November, $65,000. Of the above, the highest amounts paid are for ale and beer, some manufacturers paying $5,000 per month. Next soap and candles, then leather of various kinds, saddlery and harness, clothing, hats, trunks, jewelry, &c. One trunk manufacturer in the Second Ward was assessed $2,000 in the month of September. It would hardly be safe to base a calculation of the revenue which will accrue in the country at large, upon the above figures, as the manufacturing interests of Newark are known to be of extraordinary value and importance.

CENTRE MARKET, NEWARK.—The annual report of the Clerk of Centre Market, Newark, shows the receipts for rent of stalls, &c., for the year, to have been $10,367, a slight increase over 1861. The whole number of loads of hay weighed on the city scales has been 7,213, being an increase of 340 over last year. The Centre Market is to be extended by a recent order of the Common Council, by roofing over a large space now occupied by country wagons. This is a much needed improvement, as it will enable the country people to dispose of their produce comfortably, and not be exposed to the elements, as they now are, the discomfort of which forces them to be in haste to dispose of their loads to middle-men, who, of course, charge the consumer two prices.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—A man, giving his name as ROBERT F. CARTER, was arrested in Newark, on Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, for attempting to pass two counterfeit bills, one a five on the Huguenot Bank of New Paltz, N. Y., and the other a ten on the City Bank of New-Haven, Conn., at the store of Mr. BERNARD NAUGHTON, grocer, No. 22 William-street. CARTER professed to be the keeper of a billiard saloon, corner of Third-avenue and Forty-third-street, in this City.

STATE PAY TO VOLUNTEERS.—The State pay to the families of Newark Volunteers, which is paid by the Mayor monthly, will be disbursed at the Office of the Volunteer Aid Committee, corner of Broad and Clinton streets; commencing on Friday of this week and continuing until Thursday of next week.

NEW-YEAR CALLS.—Mayor BIGELOW, of Newark, will receive his friends to-day at the City Hall. Chief Engineer SONES, and Chief of Police WAMBOLD, will also be at home to their friends at their respective residences.

GEN. TORBERT SEVERELY ILL.—Gen. TORBERT, the gallant commander of the First New-Jersey Brigade, has been obliged to return to his home in Philadelphia, owing to a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He left his command on Saturday last, being carried on a mattress.

A PROSPEROUS PARISH.—The congregation of St. John's Church, (P. E.,) Elizabeth, have just raised by voluntary subscription the large amount of $10,000 for the purpose of liquidating the church debt.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1862, 2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Communication from the Comptroller, with ordinance making additional appropriations for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

(By Board of Councilmen ordinance adopted.)

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Ladies' Educational Union, for the benefit of destitute children of deceased or disabled soldiers, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the amount to account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—[illegible]

Petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church for a donation, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sidney S. Smith, Treasurer of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest, for taxes on the property in Forty-second-street for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Alderman Frear moved that the regular order of business be suspended.

Which was carried.

He thereupon offered the resignation of James H. Bartley as Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Alfred W. Lowerre be and is hereby appointed Commissioner of Deeds, in the place of James H. Bartley, resigned.

Which was adopted.

And the same were directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Preamble, reciting that an election for Assistant Engineer was held Friday evening, December nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to fill the place of John McCrosker, whose term of office expired, and said election resulting in a choice; with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of John Hamill, Chairman of said Inspectors, for seventy-five dollars, that being the amount heretofore paid for similar elections.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Councilmen, directing the flagging of sidewalks in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Resolution that the Clerk be directed to communicate to this Board the complete figures of the Canvassers of the November and December election of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid on the table.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lawrence R. Goulding, for extra services rendered by him in the City Inspector's Department, in compiling and preparing "Abstract of Sanitary Survey for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two," also in favor of M. Carroll for the same amount.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks of Forty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged full width under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—15.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen that permission be granted to George W. Jenkins to use and occupy all that portion of the Tenth-avenue included and lying between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets, until the said avenue shall be required for public purposes, or until such avenue, between the points above indicated, shall have been ordered regulated and graded by the Common Council.

(In the Board of Councilmen, December twenty-nine, amended by adding that the words following, viz.: "This privilege to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council;" and, as amended, adopted.)

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Froment—3.

Resolution that the resolution adopted by the Common Council November four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in favor of advertising for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company number Fifteen, be amended by striking out the words "a new second-class engine," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "a new steam fire-engine;" also, striking out the words "Engine Company number Twenty-eight," and inserting the words "Hose Company number Twenty-one" in lieu thereof.

Alderman Farley moved its reference to Committee on Fire Department.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—10.

Resolution that Joseph T. Webster be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of William O'Brien, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be altered, so as to read William C. O'Brien, the same having been a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the name of J. H. Fonda be inserted in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, instead of Jesse Fonda, the same being a clerical error.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Job Drew, for the sum of one hundred dollars, for loss of horse, and to take his receipt in full for all damages therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution permitting W. K. Peyton to keep goods in front of his store.

Which was concurred in.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of disbursements to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending December twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and placed on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the preamble, with resolutions that the salaries of the several Police Justices of the City of New-York be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each per annum, to be in full for all services rendered in their official capacities as Justices of their respective Courts, and as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, and for the performance of any other duties, as is now provided by law, such increase of salaries to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, (with veto of his Honor the Mayor.)

Which was adopted notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Froment—2.

Alderman Boole moved to take up resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant for three hundred dollars in favor of George F. Thompson, for services as Clerk to the Board of Health in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof) by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet on Friday, the second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1862—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of December twenty-ninth and thirtieth were read and approved.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Brice moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, January two, at ten o'clock A. M.

Councilman Ross moved as an amendment to strike out of the motion "ten o'clock A. M.," and insert in lieu thereof the words "four o'clock P. M."

Councilman Lent moved as an amendment to the amendment to substitute the words "seven o'clock A. M." for the words "four o'clock P. M."

Which was lost.

The amendment, as proposed by Councilman Ross, was then put and lost.

And the original motion, as made by Councilman Brice, was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the names of Joseph Shannon be altered to read Andrew J. Smith, and Joel W. Stevens, to Joel O. Stevins, as Commissioners of Deeds, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently passed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones—

Resolved, That the list of Commissioners of Deeds, lately passed, be corrected so that where the name Frederick C. Gedney occurs shall be corrected so as to read William H. Gedney, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That the name of John Helmes, among the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently appointed, be changed so as to read John Helms.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the name of Jacob Hatzen, in the list of Commissioners of Deeds recently adopted, be corrected so as to read Jacob Hatzell.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Babcock—

Resolved, That the name Edward S. McPherson be substituted for that of Edward McPherson, in the list of Commissioners recently adopted by the Common Council, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That permission be given to John Finck to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and sixty-nine Eighth-avenue, this permission to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That Jacob Ruhl be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring to lay cross-walk in Fifty-sixth-street, on the east side of Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, concurring to build a new house for Engine Company number One.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers, for the amount of Donations [illegible] to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the sum of three thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

PAPER FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble with resolution that the salaries of the several Police Justices of the City of New-York be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars each per annum, to be in full for all services rendered in their official capacities, as Justices of their respective Courts, and as Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, or for the performance of any other duties as now provided by law; such increase of salaries to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two—(with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

(In Board of Aldermen December thirty-one, preamble and resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in by the following vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock—4.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of permitting him to call up the ordinance to provide for the issue of "Change Notes," (with veto Message of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was carried.

And the paper was taken up.

Councilman Hayes moved that the same be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock—5.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN RESUMED.

Resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant for $300 in favor of George F. Thomson for services as Clerk to the Board of Health in the month of October, November, December, 1861, (with veto of His Honor the Mayor.)

(In Board of Aldermen, December thirty-first, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Concurred in, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor; two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Jones, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, Babcock, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Ross, The President, Snyder, Brice—4.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Assessments, to refund to Michael Tracy money paid by him in property taken for the Central Park.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDER.

Councilman Stevenson, by unanimous consent, called up General Order seven hundred and nine, being a report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Ellis, for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-six dollars, being amount paid by him for excess of inspection fee, for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, and charge the amount to account of City contingencies.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Jones, Miller, Keech, The President, Snyder—5.

Councilman Hazleton moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Desmond moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, January second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

CLAIM OF OWNER TO BE LOYAL—TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

The United States vs. The schooner Gen. C. C. Pinckney and her cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Octorara* on May 5, 1862, about fifty miles from Charleston Bar, having come out of Charleston under the rebel flag. She was laden with cotton and resin. She was registered to Hermann Koppel, a citizen of the Confederate States, on April 16, 1862, as having been conveyed to him on April 7, 1862, in Charleston, by a resident and citizen of that place. These papers, her crew list and the appointment of Koppel as master, were all authenticated by the rebel authorities at Charleston.

Koppel intervened in the suit and claimed as matter of defence that his fealty to the Confederate States was simulated and illusive; that he was never a subject of that Government nor willingly associated with it; that he was a native of Prussia and loyal to the United States, and that the vessel and cargo were purchased by him with the proceeds of his own industry with intent solely to rescue such proceeds from the rebel Government and withdraw himself and family and property from the Confederacy.

Held by the Court.—That the Court can deal with the matter solely on the principles of the prize law, applicable to such a state of facts. That on the facts his claim cannot be considered in this tribunal, but if any relief exists for him it must be by application to the United States Government.

That his own written acts, supported by his oath, prove the vessel and cargo to be property of the enemy States. He covertly withdrew it from a blockaded port, where he had been for years a resident. He assumed allegiance to the rebel Government by covering his property with the Confederate flag.

That if he was still a loyal subject of the United States, he could not question the legality of the seizure of his property acquired in the enemy country by trade with the enemy.

Vessel and cargo condemned as forfeited.

For the United States and captors, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Upton; for claimant, Mr. Daregs and Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Judgments of the Policemen Against Fernando Wood—The Motions Open the Defaults.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Leighton vs. Wood and Three other Cases.—These were motions to open defaults and set aside inquests taken in the cases brought against Mr. Wood to recover for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of and during the Police riots of 1857. The facts are familiar. On Friday last the matter was adjourned until now, that Justice BARNARD should decide whether he would hear the motions, it having been objected that at the time of the riots, or shortly before, he had in some way acted as counsel to Mr. Wood. Justice BARNARD decided to hear the motions, and they were now argued and decision was reserved.

Gilbert Dean and Edwards Pierrepont for motions; D. & D. D. Field opposed.

The Homicide on Board the Ship Francis B. Cutting—The Accused to be Discharged on Bail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Henry Oliver.—The prisoner is charged with the murder of the second mate of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*, for which he had been committed to the Tombs. He was now brought up on *habeas corpus*, and a motion was made to admit him to bail.

The depositions taken before the Coroner were read on the motion, and it was urged that the prisoner should be discharged on a small amount of bail, as the unfortunate man who met his death threatened to kill the accused, and struck him violently at the time of the shooting.

The Justice expressed his intention to discharge the prisoner on bail, and stated that he would fix the amount on Friday. The prisoner was remanded until that time.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for the prisoner; District-Attorney, for the People.

About a Business Contract—Charges and Counter-Charges.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice [illegible].

Edgerton vs. Bloomer & Macbeth.—This was an action to terminate an agreement between the parties in respect to the business of desiccating potatoes, the plaintiff alleging that the defendants represented to him that they could use a certain process, when in fact they had no right to use it. It was also alleged that the defendants had collected moneys which had not been credited on the books, and which they had denied receiving.

The defendants, in answer, alleged that they had the right to use the process claimed by them, but that by common consent another process was used as preferable. The defendants denied that they had denied the receipt of money, and alleged that its not having been entered on the books was occasioned by delay only of an ordinary business character.

The defendants also charged that the plaintiff did not understand the process of manufacturing, and that so soon as he had learned it he was desirous of getting rid of them, (defendants) and use the knowledge so obtained in a business connection with others; and that as soon as he had broken up the business by injunction-proceedings in this case, (which injunction was set aside) he formed a new concern at the same place with other persons to carry on the same business.

They also claim that the agreements upon which the action was founded, expressly stipulated that they were not to be considered partners in any respect. The case was briefly stated in the TIMES of the 27th. It is now adjourned to the 2[illegible] of January.

[illegible] *vs.* [illegible] *et al.*—[illegible] defendants.

Liability of Indorsers—How Charged as Such.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Albert S. Cass et al. vs. John Bradhorn.—This was an appeal from a judgment in favor of the defendant in an action brought to charge him as guarantor of the genuineness of a prior endorsement upon a check negotiated under the following alleged circumstances:

One J. A. Stewart, who was a clerk of one A. Hoag, was, as appeared, indebted to the defendant in the sum of $50. In payment thereof, and as alleged, without any authority from Hoag, he indorsed and delivered to the defendant a check on the Bank of Commerce for $50—payable to the order of Hoag.

The defendant, who was at the time a depositor in the Chemical Bank, placed his name on the back of the check solely, as alleged by him, for the purpose of designating his ownership thereof.

The Chemical Bank declined to receive the check for collection, and the defendant then delivered it to his clerk, directing him to get it cashed at the Bank of Commerce. That bank refused to cash it, as he was not identified, and was unknown to them. The check was then returned to Stewart, who, as claimed, took it, and went with defendant's clerk to the plaintiffs' place of business and requested them to cash it, as he (Stewart) was not known at the Bank of Commerce. Plaintiff cashed the check, the name of the defendant remaining thereon, and Stewart handed the $50 to the clerk, who delivered it to defendant.

The check in course of collection passed through the American Exchange Bank and the Bank of Commerce, and was duly paid, until the makers came to settle with Hoag, who, as alleged, refused to allow the payment, averring that he had never received it. The check was then returned through the bank to plaintiff, who soon after brought this action.

Judgment was rendered for the defendant on the trial, and plaintiff appealed on the ground that the defendant is liable to them as innocent holders of the check, for value, as guarantor of title and the genuineness of prior indorsements. On the other hand it was contended that these guarantees are incident to a transfer, and not to an indorsement, and that the only course by which the defendant could be made liable was by charging him as an indorser, by demand and notice.

Decision reserved.

J. J. Torrance for appellants; John T. Doyle for respondents.

Superior Court.

Justices—Bosworth, (Chief Justice,) Moncrief, Robertson, White, Barbour, Monell.

Justices' Clerk—Robert D. Livingston.

GENERAL TERM.

Number of Causes Heard and Decided.

	Heard.	Decided.
January Term	14	9
February Term	27	20
March Term	31	19
April Term	41	30
May Term	25	17
June Term	26	24
July Term	3	3
September Term	4	3
October Term	42	36
November Term	30	23
December Term	34	15
Total	303	212

Number of motions heard and decided, 385.

SPECIAL TERM.

The number of arguments heard and decided, including motions at Chambers, were 3,212.

Declarations of intentions by natives of Great Britain	170
Declarations of intentions by natives of Germany and other nations	466
Full papers	636
Total number	1,412

TRIAL TERM.

Number of causes tried	470
Number of inquests	170
Total number	640

Business of the Courts for the Past Year.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Attachments, Injunctions and Arrests issued during the year 1862.

	Attachments.	Injunctions.	Arrests.
Ingraham, P. J.	96	17	39
Clerke, J.	73	19	41
Leonard, J.	92	14	36
Barnard, J.	318	61	347
Sutherland, J.	—	—	—
Peckham, J.	1	6	1
Mullin, J.	1	1	—
Mason, J.	1	—	—
James, J.	—	—	1

Attachments issued against Vessels.

Ingraham, P. J.	1	Barnard, J.	16
Leonard, J.	2	Clerke, J.	1
Mullin, J.	2		

Litigated Motions heard and Orders made.

Ingraham, P. J.	1,084	Clerke, J.	1,076
Leonard, J.	332	Barnard, J.	2,026
Peckham, J.	55	Allen, J.	10
Gould, J.	6	Mason, J.	3
Wells, J.	2	Hoyt, J.	66

Decrees of Foreclosure Sale.

Ingraham, P. J.	101	Clerke, J.	98
Leonard, J.	42	Barnard, J.	300
Peckham, J.	5		

Decrees granted by Special Term at Chambers.

Ingraham, P. J.	11	Clerke, J.	15
Leonard, J.	7	Barnard, J.	81

Habeas Corpuses Granted.

Ingraham, P. J.	40	Clerke, J.	20
Leonard, J.	20	Barnard, J.	175

Cases Settled.

Ingraham, P. J.	10	Clerke, J.	9
Leonard, J.	7	Barnard, J.	5

H. W. GENET, Clerk.

RICHARD C. DRAKE, Deputy Clerk Chambers Supreme Court.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Manslaughter third degree, convicted, one; acquitted, one. Manslaughter fourth degree, convicted, one; acquitted, one. Grand larceny, second offence, one convicted.

COMMON PLEAS.

Judges Daly, Hilton and Brady.

General Term.

Appeals from judgments and orders of Special Term	134
Appeals from judgments of Marine and District Courts	444
Total number called by the Court	578
Total number heard and disposed of	415

Trial Terms.

Causes on jury calendar	2,663
Causes called by Court	1,871
Causes disposed of	719
Causes tried by the Court	100
Causes called by Court	166
Causes disposed of	47

Special [illegible]

Issues of law and enumerated [illegible] on calendar	95
Causes called by Court	93
Causes determined	[illegible]
Non-enumerated motions heard and decided [illegible]	[illegible]
Chambers, including many final judgments	[illegible]
Proceedings for discharge of insolvent debtors	[illegible]
Habeas corpus and certiorari granted, and decisions thereon	[illegible]
Divorces granted	[illegible]
Change of names	[illegible]
Inventories of property assigned by insolvents, and bonds of assignees examined and approved	158
Applications for citizenship heard and granted	1,301
Applications denied	106

The aggregate number of sittings in the Courts, by all the Judges, during the year, was 746 days.

MARINE COURT.

Judges McCarthy, Alker and Maynard.

Number of processes issued, summonses, warrants, attachments, aliases, &c.	[illegible]
Number of judgments rendered	[illegible]
Number of cases remaining in Court	[illegible]
Number of Special Term orders filed	[illegible]
The amount of all the judgments [illegible]	[illegible]

General Term.

Cases appealed from Special Term	196
Cases argued and decided	121
Cases dismissed and discontinued	66

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Andrews et al. vs. Ellis.—Motion denied.

Lees vs. Danforth and others.—Judgment ordered.

Before Justice Gould.

Knapp vs. Scanlan.—Motion denied without prejudice to any claim the defendant Whitehead may have upon any surplus arising from the sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Knapp et al. vs. Burdick.—Motion denied. (See memorandum with Clerk.)

Runyon vs. Kelly.—Order granted.

Scott vs. Boyle.—Judgment settled and signed. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

Before Justice White.

Manuels vs. Howell.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted; no costs allowed. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

Before Justice Bosworth.

Phare et al. vs. Bailey et al.—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide the event.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hoseo vs. Schaiser.—The motion to strike out denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff to abide the event of the action. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

Taylor vs. Boardman; Hemmis vs. Gulley; Healey vs. Barker; Burrell vs. Jewett; Hoer vs. Freeman; Powell vs. Billings, &c.; Gray, &c., vs. Cook, Jr.; Phillips vs. Rutsham.—Orders granted.

Aspinwall vs. Lawrence.—Judgment of foreclosure, &c.

Brown vs. German, &c.—Motion denied; defendant [illegible]

[illegible] office.)

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 31, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Old Year goes out on a very buoyant Stock Market, and on an easy market for Money. To-day the speculation in the Railroad Shares, which at one moment yesterday afternoon appeared to culminate, was renewed under a more eager demand for nearly all descriptions, and prices went higher than ever during the present excitement on several of the Western Roads and on New-York Central and the Harlems. Erie was again strong at 65@65¼ ₩ cent., though this quotation is not up to the best sales of Tuesday, when 7,000 Shares were sold by a leading Bull speculator at 66½ ₩ cent. The rise in Cleveland and Pittsburgh touched 59½, or 3½@3¾ ₩ cent. above the large advance of yesterday. The sales of the Stock were large, and at the close of the Second Board the demand had partially abated, and the price returned to 57½ ₩ cent. Rock Island was taken hold of with fresh energy and carried up to 83¾ ₩ cent. ex-dividend—a rise of 3 ₩ cent. on the closing sales of Tuesday afternoon. The other Western Stocks were also firm. The orders for Harlem Common carried the Stock up to 36½ ₩ cent. The demand improved for New-York Central, and 106½@¾ ₩ cent. was at one time quoted. The Railway Bonds firm and in request. Gold Coin rose to 133¾@⅞ ₩ cent., and Missouri State Stocks turned suddenly up to 57½ ₩ cent., under the near prospect of emancipation in that State. The Government Securities were also firmer at the close of the day.

At the Public Board, late in the afternoon, the general market continued buoyant, as well on Gold and Custom-house Notes, as for most of the Railways and Missouri 6 ₩ cents. The following are about the closing figures of the day and year.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s, 1881	101⅞	102⅛	Harlem	35½	37
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	101⅞	102	Harlem Pref.	58	[illegible]
U. S. Notes C. H.	126¾	127⅛	Mich. Central	91½	91¾
Gold Coin	133	133⅝	Mich. Southern	44½	45¼
N. Y. Central	105⅝	106⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	86	85½
Erie	64⅛	65⅛	Illinois Central	81½	82
Erie Preferred	94⅞	95	Pittsburgh	55⅞	57
Hudson	78½	80	Galena ex d.	82¼	83¼
Pacific Mail	136⅜	136⅛	Toledo	[illegible]	76¼
Panama	170	170	Rock Island	80	83¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	103	Metropolitan	101
Manhattan	102	Grocers	58
Merchants'	98½	Corn Exchange	92
Commercial Scrip Stock	94	Continental	88½
American Exchange	96	Commonwealth	90
Bank of N. America	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	110	Chi. & N. W. G. B. ext.	87
Erie firsts, '68	116	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	55
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	60½
Erie thirds, '83	110	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	86
Erie fourths, '80	103	Chi. & N. W. seconds	37½
Erie fifths, '88	98½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	100
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Hudson seconds s.f., '85	111½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	99	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	115
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	109	Gal. & C. 1sts ext. x. d.	110
Harlem seconds, '68	103½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	113
Harlem thirds, '68, x. d.	93	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	110
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	117	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	91½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	94½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	74½
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	119½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	89	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	77½
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101		

[illegible] Money on the Street [illegible] 6 ₩ cent. on demand loan to the Brokers. Exchange on London is 146@146½ ₩ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury has just telegraphed that the Loan of 1842 will be paid in coin.

The operators and other daily attendants upon the Public Stock Exchange this afternoon presented, as a New-Year's compliment, a Silver Salver of the value of $300, suitably inscribed, together with a Check for $2,115 in money, to Mr. GEORGE HENRIQUES, who has been gratuitously presiding at their meetings and calling the Stock list twice a day. Mr. LAING, who represented the Committee of the Board, in presenting these testimonials said:

"MR. HENRIQUES: On behalf of the many friends and contributors to the voluntarily subscribed, I present you with this beautiful Salver, and also with the balance of the subscription, amounting in cash, to $2,115, as a testimonial of their respect and consideration for the indefatigable energy displayed by you in organizing this Stock Exchange, and the impartial manner in which you have presided as Chairman of their public meetings. Please Sir, accept them. And that you may be blest with health and strength and continue in the duties thus far so ably performed by you, is the wish of your many friends," &c.

This substantial compliment was acknowledged with a grateful feeling and in terms of good taste, equally appropriate to the occasion and creditable to the recipient.

A well-informed correspondent sends us the following figures of the estimated statement upon which the half-yearly dividend of 3½ ₩ cent. has been made by the New-York Central Company. The resulting cash balance of $1,115,000, is probably below the mark as it will stand on the 1st February after providing for the Dividend:

Cash in hand Sept. 30	$1,315,000
Less September expenses, paid in October	500,000
Cash toward February dividend	$795,000
To which add:	
Earnings in October and November	[illegible]
December and January, estimated	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
To pay:	
Four months' expenses	[illegible]
Four months' interest	340,000
Four months' s'k'g fund and rent	[illegible]
Balance to pay dividend	[illegible]
3½ ₩ cent. dividend	[illegible]
Cash balance	[illegible]

We understand that Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. (both partners) were restored to their seats at the regular Stock Exchange Board this forenoon, on a motion to terminate their recent sixty days' suspension (for violation of the new rule of Commissions) with the old year. The firm, in the meantime, have not been without proper facilities for executing their orders at the Board through their Broker, but it is not less satisfactory and pleasant to all parties, that the partners of the house can now resume their own seats.

Mr. E. MORRISON, Gold and Exchange Broker, Nassau-street, has admitted Mr. ANDREW SOHER as a member of his house, and after Jan. 1 the firm will be E. MORRISON & Co.

Messrs. R. G. DUNN & Co. have prepared the following statistics of the business failures in each of the last two years:

STATES.	1861. No.	1861. Liabilities.	1862. No.	1862. Liabilities.
New-York—N. Y. City, and Brooklyn	880	$69,067,116	162	$1,481,000
Albany	47	2,340,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	35	300,000	5	85,000
Oswego	25	139,000	3	65,000
Rochester	37	518,000	12	160,000
Syracuse	30	540,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Troy	23	340,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utica	22	398,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of State	[illegible]	7,100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts—Boston	460	15,317,101	130	2,013,000
Remainder of State	[illegible]	6,700,000	111	1,042,000
Penn.—Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	40	747,267	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of State	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	1,150,000
Illinois—Chicago	91	3,117,170	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of State	[illegible]	5,611,300	118	[illegible]
Ohio—Cincinnati	163	5,082,072	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of State	[illegible]	2,079,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Is.—Providence	[illegible]	1,020,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan—Detroit	[illegible]	1,110,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of State	169	1,399,000	52	365,000
Iowa—Dubuque	[illegible]	310,000	[illegible]	72,000
Remainder of State	93	1,365,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	3,662,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	17	637,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of State	113	2,137,000	45	456,000
New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	101	2,494,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	710,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	66	940,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	112	1,406,000	30	300,000
Minnesota, Kansas, and Territories	66	$4,913,000	22	$190,000
Total Northern States	5,935	170,632,170	1,652	23,049,300
Canada West—Toronto	[illegible]	280,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remainder of C. W.	141	2,292,300	105	1,270,910
Canada East—Montreal	63	1,351,000	[illegible]	912,930
Remainder of C. E.	43	544,000	25	340,000
Remainder Br. N. A. P.	47	1,391,000	48	385,300
Total Brit. Provinces	310	$6,471,782	290	$3,393,500
Tot. N. States & Br. P.	6,245	185,103,952	[illegible]	26,251,000

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Dec. 31, 1862:

Deposits of Gold		$149,000 00
Foreign Coins	$11,000	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion	126,000	
Deposits of Silver, including purchases		$21,000 00
Foreign Coins	$7,750	
Foreign Bullion	6,000	
United States Bullion (contained in Gold)	3,000	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	250	
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$5,700	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Bars Stamped		101,042 98
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		98,425 46

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of December:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 1, 1862, by balance		$18,[illegible],445 84
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$3,367,979 [illegible]	
On account of Loans	3,500,[illegible] 54	
On account of Internal Revenue	[illegible]	
On account of Transfers	7,590,000 00	
On account of Patent Fees	4,521 [illegible]	
On account of Miscellaneous	34,367 [illegible]	
On account of Post-office Department	14,[illegible]	$[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Debits:		
Treasury Drafts	30,[illegible] 53	
Post-office Drafts	[illegible]	$[illegible]
		$[illegible]
Dec. 31, 1862, Dr., Balance		[illegible]
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$[illegible]	
By Receipts during the Month	[illegible]	[illegible]
To payments		[illegible]
Balance		$[illegible]
By Balance, Cr., Interest Account	[illegible]	
By Appropriation	[illegible]	
To Payments	[illegible]	
Balance	[illegible]	
By Receipts for Customs in Dec., 1862	[illegible]	
By Receipts for Customs in Dec., 1861	[illegible]	
By Increase in December, 1862	[illegible]	
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office	[illegible]	
By Coin Received during the Month	[illegible]	
By Fine Bars Received during the Month	[illegible]	
Total	$[illegible]	
To Payments in Coin	[illegible]	
To Payments in Fine Bars	[illegible]	
Balance	[illegible]	
By Funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$[illegible]	
By Funds in hand, in Assay Office	[illegible]	
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	[illegible]	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	[illegible]	
Total	[illegible]	
Less Overdraft and Due Depositors	[illegible]	
Balance	[illegible]	

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend, payable on demand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Lady of Lyons.

WINTER GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—In and Out of Place—Barney the Baron.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Blondette; or, The Naughty Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Invisible Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Jewess of Frankfort; or, The Verdict of Fate, every hour. Driesbach's Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON—Goodwin & Wilder's Polyorama of the War.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

PALACE OF MUSIC HALL—Lucrezia Borgia.

NEW HALL OF ART (No. [illegible] Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

Revenue Stamps for Checks, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Tennessee, this morning, are extremely important. Gen. Rosecrans made a general advance with his army on Monday, against the rebel army at Murfreesboro, and at last accounts, up to Tuesday, heavy fighting was going on at various points. The rebels were pushed back seven or eight miles on Monday, a portion of Gen. McCook's Corps having a sharp brush with the enemy beyond Nolinsville. The enemy here wasted much ammunition during an hour's cannonading, and finally lost a gun and caisson through a dexterous flank movement made by the One Hundred and First Ohio. Our army, on Tuesday, was sweeping down all the roads leading to Murfreesboro, and heavy artillery firing was heard on the Nolinsville road, where McCook's progress was disputed by the rebel Gen. Hardee. A general engagement was imminent, and has probably been fought before this time.

Gen. Blunt informed Gen. Curtis, on the 28th ult., that his long-range guns were then engaged in shelling the camp of the rebels under Hindman across the Arkansas, five miles below Van Buren. He expressed the determination, if the enemy did not retreat during the night, to cross his troops over in the morning, and offer battle. Among other property captured at Van Buren were four steamers, three of them heavily loaded with supplies; a ferry-boat, and a large amount of ammunition.

A later dispatch, dated Fayetteville, Dec. 31, states that Gen. Blunt's expedition had returned to Prairie Grove—having failed, we presume, to induce Hindman to give battle. All the enemy's stores captured were destroyed. The enemy, also, in their flight, destroyed an immense amount of property on the other side of the Arkansas, including their arsenal and ferry-boat at Fort Smith. Many deserters came into our lines, who reported great demoralization in Hindman's army, several regiments having stacked their arms and left for home.

We learn from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that a heavy reconnoitering force started out on Tuesday morning, from which intelligence was expected "in a few days." It is believed that a considerable portion of the rebel army has moved up the Rappahannock, and it is probable that this reconnoissance has been projected for the purpose of obtaining information as to the rebel movement.

It was reported yesterday, on the authority of a dispatch from Fredericksburgh, published in the Washington *Chronicle*, that the rebel Stuart, with his cavalry, had again entered Maryland; but according to the Washington *Star* of last evening, the report was a hoax, founded on the fact that a few guerrillas crossed the Potomac to Harrison's Island, at Ball's Bluff, on Monday night, but recrossed again on seeing that their motions were observed from the western shore.

Admiral David D. Porter writes from Cairo, to a friend in Philadelphia, "That he will capture Vicksburgh on or before the 1st proximo, and present it to the nation as a New-Year's gift."

We have an interesting budget of news from Key West this morning, our correspondence being to the 23d inst. The change in the command of the post had been effected, Col. Joseph S. Morgan and the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, giving place to Col. T. H. Good and the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. This change, our correspondent intimates, is the result of complaints made by the slaveholders of the vicinity, who have been much dissatisfied with the course Col. Morgan has taken regarding their "chattels." The United States gunboat *Sagamore* had arrived from Indian River, having in tow as a prize the schooner *Alice*, of Nassau, loaded with cotton. The *Sagamore* had captured five prizes during the cruise, and burned a number of small craft. At the date of our correspondent's letter, there were twenty-four prizes in the harbor of Key West, awaiting adjudication. The Banks transport steamers *Albany* and *Cambria* had called to take in coal. The steamer *McClellan* had arrived from New-Orleans, and taken on board the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, who were on board the transport *M. Sandford* when she was wrecked. She brought intelligence of the progress of the Banks Expedition up the Mississippi as far as Key West, and rumors obtained from rebel papers that a fight was going on at Vicksburgh.

It is stated that while Morgan was at Elizabethtown, Ky., he was busily engaged in using the telegraph to Louisville. He sent a dispatch to Gen. Boyle, telling him that he had better appoint another Superintendent for the Louisville and Nashville Road, as the present one had recently erected some very bad bridges, and he should be forced to tear them all down.

On Dec. 28, at Indianapolis, the Cumberland River was reported as still rising. It is now in good condition for small boats.

Two schooners were taken into Baltimore on Monday evening, prizes to the United States revenue steamer *Hercules*. They were captured by armed boats of the *Hercules*, under the command of Lieuts. T. G. Baker and Hall, at the head of one of the Virginia rivers which opens into Chesapeake Bay.

The result of the election for member of Congress from the Norfolk, Va., District, is announced to be in favor of J. C. McLeod.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and concurred in making the appropriations (amounting to $47,197 06, and chiefly for interest on the Family Aid and Union Defence Fund bonds) which the Comptroller recently discovered had been omitted at the time the regular appropriation bill was passed. The Mayor's veto on the resolution increasing the salaries of the Police Justices to $5,000 per annum, was taken up and overruled. The Comptroller reported that, for the fortnight ending on last Saturday, $67,836 had been disbursed from the Relief Fund, to 16,549 families, of whom 16,450 were adults, and 22,237 children. The Board adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 P. M. yesterday, and took up the Fractional Currency bill, which was passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 16 to 5. The Board also concurred with the Board of Aldermen in increasing the salaries of the Police Justices. After some other routine business, the Board adjourned to Friday, at 10 A. M.

The steamship *Ella Warley*, Capt. Schenck, from Havana on the 28th ult., calling at Key West on the 26th, arrived here yesterday. The Havana dates are four days later, but without importance.

During the month ending Dec. 4, 8,000 bales cotton rags were bought in the Liverpool market, and 3,000 bales in London, for shipment to the United States. These purchases consisted chiefly of Egyptians, at 13s. 6d.@14s. 3d. for white, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d. for blue, and 10s.@11s. for colored, with a considerable quantity of Japan blues at about 13s. Since the bulk of these purchases were made, prices have advanced, and Egyptians have been sold at 15s. for white, and 13s. 6d. for blue. The Liverpool market is now quite bare of stock.

The Money Order bill, in connection with the Post-office Department, will pass soon after reassembling. The limit of a money order will be $30, for the payment of which a fee of fifteen cents will be charged. A payment of $10 will be entitled to a commission of five cents, and of $20 to a commission of ten cents. The system will be found a very convenient and useful one, and when fairly under way, the surprise will be general that it was not long since adopted.

The Albany *Evening Journal* makes the following statement: Gov. Morgan tendered his resignation of Major-General on the 22d, to take effect Jan. 1. He has no knowledge that his successor has been designated. *He has not drawn one cent of the pay he is entitled to as Major-General.*

The Oil City Pennsylvania *Register*, in its review of the oil trade for the last week, says: "The market has been dull, and transactions limited. There has been a persistent effort on the part of buyers, both in Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities, to break down the prices that have ruled for the past few weeks. In a measure this has proved partially successful, and prices have declined. But the European advices by the last steamer being favorable, the market is getting stiffer. A considerable amount of oil has been shipped to Pittsburgh in the last few days. The warehouses are nearly empty, and the stock on hand is lighter than at any time during the present season. From the Creek we learn that prices have declined, the producers lacking storage, and have to sell or see their oil waste. The range of the week is from $3 50 to $5, with but small sales."

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland, it seems, will not help those who refuse to help themselves. Great scarcity of food prevails among the fishing population, and he has been petitioned to aid those in want; but, in reply, shows that the shore fishery gave at least a fair return last Summer, that those who have been industrious and economical provided enough for their Winter's support, and that he declines to give Government aid to the idle and extravagant, as any show of returning to a system of pauper aid when the means of independence is within the grasp of common energy, is one the Government will not countenance.

The citizens of York, Pennsylvania, intend presenting to Maj.-Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. A., a splendid sword, for his bravery and gallantry in the battle of Fredericksburgh, Va.

The Stock Market was again very buoyant yesterday, closing the old year with a higher market than we have reported since October. Gold, 133¾; Exchange, 146½.

Less activity was discernible] in Breadstuffs on Wednesday. Flour advanced 5c. ⅌ bbl., and Wheat 1c. ⅌ bushel. Corn was a shade cheaper. Very moderate transactions were reported in Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Oils and Whisky. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, Bacon and Lard. Rio Coffee was more freely purchased. Cotton was salable and buoyant. No important changes transpired in other branches of business. There were 500 vessels of all classes in port.

Our State Government—Gov. Morgan, Gov. Seymour, Gen. Dix.—Yesterday was the last day of the term of Gov. Morgan as Chief Executive of the State of New-York. To-day he lays down the emblems of office, and Horatio Seymour assumes them. Doubtless, the outgoing Governor will have a lighter heart on the occasion than his successor. The civil war yet rages, and New-York, as first in population and wealth, must still be the leader of the loyal States in the work of suppressing a causeless and bloody rebellion. With Gov. Morgan, the line of duty was followed as a labor of love. He was in sincere sympathy, with the General Government, and had no care except to do his utmost in whatever direction the National authorities desired his coöperation. He surrenders his arduous post with no regret, but that which all good patriots share with him, that their efforts in the nation's behalf have not yet had a fuller reward.

Gov. Seymour finds himself in a much more embarrassing position. He represents now the sovereign power of this great State. He knows it is loyal and true to the Union, from its centre to its circumference—in its pocket, pursuits and intellect. It hates treason as it learned to hate it when the angry guns of Charleston harbor first rained their infernal fires upon the National flag, and buried it in the smoking ruins of Fort Sumter. Gov. Seymour represents New-York's *loyalty* as well as its sovereignty. He knows that loyalty recognizes the Administration at Washington as the embodied sovereignty of the United States, just as *he* embodies the sovereignty of this State. Whatever loyalty, therefore, he expects and has a right to expect to be exhibited toward himself, as the Constitutional Governor of New-York, by all citizens of the State, he is bound to exhibit to the Administration at Washington.

Gov. Morgan was nominated by the President a Major-General of Volunteers, to facilitate the military operations, so vast and important, in this chief State of the Union. The office was held by Gov. Morgan, merely as a State convenience, not for rank or pay. In leaving the Chief Magistracy, Gov. Morgan resigns his military office and functions, and to the vacancy the President has assigned Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix. Gen. Dix is peculiarly fitted by education and public service for the duties of the post. He and Gov. Seymour were life-long political associates, and will prove, we hope, agreeable and effective co-workers in the employment of the entire military and moral power of the State for the suppression of the rebellion.

The New Year and the War.

In our review, yesterday, of our military successes during the year that has closed, it was made very apparent that the rebellion could not survive another twelvemonth of similar experience. It was shown that the reduction of a like amount of territory to the old flag in 1863, as in 1862, would literally wipe the Confederacy from the face of the earth. Considering the present magnitude and splendid condition of our army, and the superb fleet of gunboats just completed—which will not only be able to gain possession of the three remaining Southern ports, but to ascend the Southern rivers far into the interior—it is certainly not unreasonable to believe that the restoration of the National authority can proceed, to say the least, as rapidly hereafter as it has heretofore.

We are too apt to estimate the prospects of the rebellion, not by its actual fortunes, but by the loud tone of its leaders and organs. The rebel Government, and all the newspapers, are protesting with greater vehemence than ever, that submission to "the old concern" is a thing utterly impossible; that the last dollar of property and the last drop of blood shall first be spent. This kind of talk is rather imposing, but, allowing it to be ever so earnest, it really deserves no more heed than the wind. Nothing is more common than for men to protest, even when nearly exhausted, more loudly than ever that they will die sooner than give in. Close upon the heels of their tremendous defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans created a Dictator with absolute power for everything *except* the conclusion of a peace; and when the American army was not three miles distant from the halls of the Montezumas, the Mexican Government issued a proclamation to the provinces to come to their aid in mass, and by fire or poison, by any weapon, in any manner, to injure and destroy the invader. If it be said that Mexico fails in backbone, can it be so said of Russia? It has gone into history that no nation in the world, when once aroused, is capable of a steadier enthusiasm and more prolonged endurance than Russia. Up to the close of her second campaign in the late war with the allies, and three months after, she exhibited no signs of yielding. All the reverses and discomfitures she had experienced in one almost unbroken line from the commencement of the struggle, in no degree, if appearances were to be trusted, subdued her defiant spirit. To the overthrow of Sebastopol itself, she had nothing to answer but an order for a new levy of 400,000 men; and from the Czar to the lowest serf, there was no feeling manifest but that of sullen, determined resistance to the last extremity. At the commencement of the third year, Richard Cobden, who, before the war, had declared in his seat in Parliament that "Russia might be crumpled up like a sheet of brown paper," published a pamphlet, entitled *What Next, and Next?* maintaining that Russia was unconquerable, and that peace must be made with her on any terms; and yet that same month of January had not ended before the Czar signified his desire that the war should close, and accepted terms which not only conceded all the points originally in dispute, but others of a yet more humiliating character. In every hard contest, the *pride* of the worsted party is always [illegible] quality to yield; and, as a [illegible] tongue grows defiant as the [illegible] the spirit of the South to be [illegible] so resolute, yet it is no index whatever of what is to be the length of the war. This is not a question of disposition or of purpose, but a question of resource and of ability. We may rely upon it that the rebel leaders will maintain the conflict just as long as they have it in their power to deal a blow. When the people behind them are once thoroughly penetrated with the conviction that further resistance is absolutely ruining them, and not until then, shall we hear them solicit peace. It takes time to produce the results which are [illegible] this conviction; but the conviction [illegible] it once fairly comes home, will [illegible] in its manifestation and [illegible] in its effects. We shall probably see the rebellion one month all defiance, the next all submission. We are to judge of its duration by the effective causes at work against it, not by its present temper; by the superiority of our armies in numbers and equipment—by the impossibility that the rebels can raise another army, when their present one is destroyed—by the power of injury possessed by the naval expeditions—by the hardships inflicted by the blockade—by the constantly increasing financial straits—and not by any tone however lofty, or any spirit however obstinate.

We may take it for granted that this war, like others, will run to its legitimate termination—the disablement of the weaker party—and will then stop. When that point is once reached, the Southern people, as every other people under like circumstances have done, will acknowledge and act upon the necessities of the case. The final pacification will be the less difficult, because it will involve no humiliating terms, such as the worsted belligerent usually has to accept. Nothing more can be required than a renewed acceptance of the Constitution of our fathers—devotion to which is a glory, not a shame. Yet we don't pretend this resumption of allegiance will be altogether easy. A certain sullenness must continue for months, perhaps for years. We shall never look for such a display of jubilation at the South over the restored Union as that which signalized the return of the Stuarts to the English throne, amid flying flags, sounding bells and music, bonfires innumerable, and streams of wine and ale; or as that which marked the French Restoration, when the Bourbons came back in the person of Louis XVIII., and loyalists, liberals, proprietors, merchants, agriculturists, artisans, clergy, Vendeans, Republicans, Catholics, Protestants, seaport towns, provinces, capital—all France hailed him as their great deliverer. In the one case, thirteen years of army rule over civil power, and in the other case, twenty-five years under the nightmare of the Revolution, and the mocking dreams of the Empire, had prepared men to go wild over almost any change. The trials under secession, severe as they have been, will not have continued long enough to produce any such violent reaction. Let peace come as it may, it will, at best, take time to heal all the old passions.

But it is useless to speculate about these sequels. It is enough to know that the business of the present year is strenuous, unremitting war. There are the strongest reasons for believing that if the Government, the army and the now loyal people are faithful in this, the old flag will wave triumphantly in every State and County in the land before the year closes. But if instead of faith and harmony and tireless energy, we are to have despondency, distraction and delay, there is no depth of discomfiture and shame to which the year may not reduce us.

The Alabama—The Responsibility—The Remedy.

Fifteen months ago we entreated the Government to build a *few very fast war vessels*, for the distinctly specified purpose of *catching pirates*; and we called attention to the undoubted principles and facts of steamship performance, to prove that such vessels could be constructed at a moderate cost and without risk of failure. Since that time the rebels have not only procured the "290," but have inflicted with their *one ship*, in the short period of a few weeks, more damage upon our commerce and disgrace upon our Government, than our whole navy has done to them since the capture of New-Orleans. While high officials have denied not only the feasibility of attaining high speed, but the importance of employing it, the "290" has achieved one of the most brilliant successes on record, solely and exclusively by reason of her *high speed*. And of all the immense and costly navy created by our Government, with the full knowledge of modern steamship improvement, not one of the vessels of the Department's own design will exceed ten knots at sea, and, according to present evidence, not more than one of their purchased vessels will catch the "290."

Appreciating, in some humble degree, the immediate importance of gunboats and light draft and good speed, to occupy the then defenceless rivers and harbors of the South, we communicated, two months before the Department invited the first estimate for the construction of such vessels, with the leading engine and shipbuilders, to ascertain when a small fleet could be got afloat. We learned that a number of better vessels than the Department vessels turned out to be, could have been put into service at a date prior to the appearance of even the Department's specifications; and we urged the Government to avail itself of the plentiful artisans and tools then unemployed. The Bureau of Steam Engineering had not, indeed, been idle. Any expert will testify that two months was little time enough to complicate that usually simple machine, the steam engine, in the manner which the Bureau did finally specify. Meanwhile various builders and contractors offered to build and guarantee a superior class of vessels for this service; but their offers were declined. Everything had to wait till the Bureau could perfect its plans, and show the world, for once, how to build gunboats. Well, after most of the enemy's rivers and harbors had been fortified, the Department's vessels appeared. It is true that they were slow and deep—it is true that their boilers and engines were above the water-line, and thus exposed to shot—it is true that their machinery was so monstrous that it could not be completed in the short time that would have sufficed for the unofficial style of steam-engine—but, then, everything was on a scale of princely grandeur, entirely regardless of expense, and quite in keeping with the magnitude of the occasion.

Twenty months ago—long before the Department had commenced, or, as it would appear, contemplated the construction of iron-clad war vessels, and while certain officials high in authority had not only sneered at the idea of such vessels, but had actually declined to communicate on the subject, we urged the Government to undertake the construction of iron-clads, and referred to the European practice and experiments, which had already proved the feasibility of this new method of warfare.

Well, after the rebels had partially completed, among other iron-clads, a ram which was destined to sink two of our frigates, hold our fleet in Hampton Roads at bay for a whole season, cover the fortification of the James River, prevent the coöperation of the navy with the army of the Peninsula, and inflict infinite damage on our cause—*after* this, the Department concluded to build the *Galena*, which was riddled with shot and put *hors du combat* in her first action, and the *Ironsides*, which, like other ironsides of the same construction, can be punched by the *shells* of Whitworth and Blakely, who manufacture artillery and projectiles for the rebels day and night; and, singularly enough, Ericsson, after great labor and perseverance, was allowed to begin the *Monitor*. Meanwhile, Stevens, with the fastest vessel in the world, three-quarters done, was thrown overboard just as often as he applied for aid. And to fitly end this really sublime chapter of naval history, the Department has now invited and received proposals for the construction of ten iron-clads at four millions, two hundred thousand dollars apiece—a million and a half more than they ought to cost—to be plated in a manner which the whole practice of the world has proved utterly inadquate. *End* did we say? No—after the appointment of the Chief of one of the Bureaux concerned had been officially objected to, a higher authority insisted on his having the place. Despite all the failure, and mortification, and loss due to the inefficiency of at least some of the Bureaux of this Department, there is no change. Is there any power that can deliver us from this depth of misfortune? We believe there is. No cost or pains are spared in investigating other disasters—let Congress convene a Board of Engineers and men of science, who are really familiar with the best practice of every country and locality—men who are neither wedded to ancient precedent nor determined to carry out their own notions, right or wrong. Let such men determine, after thorough examination, whether we are necessarily to be beaten by English and rebel engineers and shipbuilders. We are certain that the President and the authorities, who ultimately control these matters, will not hesitate to act when they *know* the facts. The trouble is—and, indeed, it could not be otherwise—that superiors, having no *professional knowledge* whatever, can be humbugged by subordinates, and made to believe that the world at large is all wrong. With the "290" right before their eyes, some reason or other why fast war-vessels are a failure—which, if not plausible enough to unprofessional men, is at least quite unanswerable by them—will be trumped up for the occasion. While every member of society deems himself competent to discuss finance, foreign relations and military strategy, even *the head of the Navy Department* would no more think of prescribing the engine, boiler and hull that should save him from the "290," were he in her track, than the medicine, instruments or operation that should save him from death were he torn by a rebel shell.

In short, since the Heads of Government are not experts in naval construction, they are simply at the mercy of their subordinates, until these subordinates are either indorsed or condemned by a still better authority—the Board of Experts, which we call upon Congress to establish at once. Let no legislator who has a voice or a vote in this matter underrate its importance. It is a startling fact, that the supremacy or worthlessness—the speed or sluggishness—the power or weakness of the Navy—the right arm of the Government, and its chief reliance in case of foreign war—no less than this, is at the mercy of a small, self-willed, unapproachable clique of men, whose patriotism and good intentions we do not purpose to question, but whose professional works have already covered the nation with disgrace.

We refer our readers to a communication, in another column, for further facts in illustration of the degree of professional wisdom which has thus far presided over this department of the public service.

The Pursuit of the Alabama.—When the rebel Stuart, with two or three thousand cavalrymen, made his raid around our army in Maryland, it was said that nearly twenty thousand of our troops were put in motion to capture him or prevent his escape back into Virginia. The difficulty in that case was, that while Stuart and his men rode horseback, the greater part of those sent to catch him had nothing to ride on but their own shanks.

It is somewhat the same in the case of that raider or rover of the high seas, the *Alabama*. There are eighteen steamships (as will be seen from the list in another column) now engaged for the pursuit of her. Sixteen of these are screw propellers and two of them paddle steamers. Thirteen of them have been at sea some weeks, engaged in hunting up the buccaneer, and five of them are under orders to sail, and will start speedily. These now out are scouring after their prey over almost every sea on the globe, from China to Peru, from the Mediterranean to both poles; and the five now under orders will, we suppose, all be dispatched for duty along our Southern coast, and down to the Caribbean Sea. We refer, in another article, to the defect under which all these vessels labor; but, notwithstanding their deficiency in the great essential of *speed*, we should think that between them they might succeed in cornering the *Alabama*, and putting some iron into her soul. As the land pirate, Stuart, however, has just made his appearance on the borders of Maryland, with the purpose of commencing depredations on loyal soil, may not the equally daring Semmes also unexpectedly turn up closer to loyal waters than even the Caribbean Sea, and would it not be well for one or two of our fast cruisers to keep a bright lookout for him on our North Atlantic coast?

Gov. Morgan.—Some of our neighbors are again assailing Gov. Morgan on the charge of drawing pay as Major-General of Volunteers, in addition to his salary as Governor. This is either very careless or very malicious on their part. In his Message to the Legislature, a year ago, Gov. Morgan stated that he had accepted the appointment "on account of its practical advantages to the service, *although of course not intending to receive any of its emoluments.*" It is scarcely necessary to say that he has not drawn a single dollar of his pay as Major-General during the time he has held the office.

Post-office Arrangements for New Year's Day.—The Post-office and the sub-stations in this City, will be kept open to-day until 12 M. The carriers will make their first delivery at 9 o'clock in the morning, an improvement over the old practice, the delivery on holidays having heretofore been omitted. The lamp-post box collectors will make their first collections at 8 A. M., and their last at 5½ P. M.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Emancipation Proclamation to be Made Public To-Day.

MEDIATION RUMORS.

The President and the West Virginia Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Emancipation Proclamation will be made public to-morrow, and copies have been sent to-day to the Generals commanding in the field. As we have before stated, it fully sustains the promise of the former one. The Proclamation was the subject of warm discussion to-day in a special Cabinet meeting, which was called at 10 o'clock this morning. All its points were not fully indorsed by all the members present, and it is said that it is not very cordially sustained by Postmaster-General Blair or Secretary Stanton.

PROJECTS OF COMPROMISE.

There is mediation in the air. On the eve of New Year it seems probable that the anniversary may be made an occasion for organized efforts for compromise. This notion is favored by the speech of Mr. Brooks in New-York, the boldness of whose treason vouches for some unseen support at this time, when the rebellion is being [illegible] and literally crushed out. All talk of negotiation comes from the rebels, or their allies, either domestic or foreign.

THE FINANCES.

Somebody is to be disappointed. The members of the Committee of Ways and Means met again to-day for consultation, and learned that Secretary Chase had abandoned his late intention of modifying the bill he has submitted. This determination is quite recent, and was communicated to a member of the Committee last evening. His wish is that the Committee shall report his bill as submitted, but the conflict of views will render impossible. The Committee will, therefore, proceed at their next meeting to prepare a bill embodying the views of the majority, as substantially set forth heretofore in this column, and that bill will be submitted to Congress at a very early day. As it seems nearly impossible that either Committee or House will indorse Secretary Chase's Bank measure, and as he regards its success essential to the financial safety of the nation, it is more than probable that he may again shortly resign the position he has so admirably filled.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Senator Willey and Representatives Brown and Blair, of Virginia, have had a full conference to-night with the President, and left full of confidence in his approval of the bill admitting West Virginia as a State into the Union.

GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A dispatch was received here to-day from Gen. McClellan, to the effect that he will be present to testify before the Porter Court-Martial on Friday next. His evidence is expected to embrace an explanation of the famous dispatch to Gen. Porter, after the second battle of Bull Run, which is said to have been sent at the request of the President, who feared that the Army of the Potomac might not fight as well under Pope, without some such exhortation, as they had done under Gen. McClellan.

STUART'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Burnside to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Sigel, confirming the previous statement that the rebel Stuart, in his late raid, had with him a telegraphic operator, who, when a telegraphic station was seized, commenced conversation with the war office here—thus gaining some useful information. Several important dispatches were also seized, and some sent to different points within our lines, with the intention of misleading us in our operations.

There is no truth in the statements telegraphed last night to New-York, and published here this morning, that Stuart had crossed with a portion of his cavalry into Maryland. Our best intelligence confirms the belief that the saucy freebooter, this time unsuccessful in his enterprise, has hastened to escape Col. Wyndham's pursuit through the passes of the Blue Ridge.

SECRETARY SMITH'S RESIGNATION.

Secretary Smith attended a special Cabinet meeting, to-day, for the last time, and formally gave in his resignation. He left the city at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in order to open the Court assembling in Indianapolis on Monday next.

COMMISSIONER DOLE.

Indian Commissioner Dole returned last evening from a short trip to Baltimore and Philadelphia, whither he went on business connected with his Bureau.

INTERNAL REVENUE INCOME.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Department are very encouraging. The amount received on Monday and Tuesday was about a quarter of a million of dollars each, and Commissioner Boutwell anticipates a speedy enlargement of this figure. He seems rapidly getting the machinery in successful operation, and will soon have it completely systematized.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The rumor that Mr. Doolittle is a candidate for the Department of the Interior is unfounded, and the belief grows every day stronger that Judge Usher has the inside track.

MILITARY AGENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. J. H. Puleston, who has for the last year and a half been the military agent for the State of Pennsylvania, to-day resigns that office on account of the urgency of private business. His successor is understood to be Col. Quay, and he will achieve a decided success if he shall be able to discharge the difficult and responsible duties of the office with anything like the efficiency which has distinguished the administration of Col. Puleston.

PURVEYING ESTABLISHMENT BROKEN UP.

By order of the Surgeon-General, the Medical Purveying establishment at Columbus, Ky., has been broken up, and the medical supplies removed. Reason, the too close proximity of the rebels.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Second Lieut. Edwd. M. Knox, of the Fifteenth New-York Light Battery, has been promoted for gallantry to a First Lieutenancy, and appointed Ordnance Quartermaster.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

CLAIMS FOR DRAWBACK.

The following is the evidence to be made to the

Commissioners of Internal Revenue when a claim for drawback has been made: First—The certificate of the Collector of Internal Revenue that the internal revenue tax has been paid, which certificate shall, when possible, particularly describe the goods by their marks or otherwise, their quantity, the rate of tax, whether specific or ad valorem, the amount of duty imposed, and the name of the manufacturer or producer who paid the same. Second—The certificate of the Collector or other competent officer of the customs, to the effect that the goods upon which the drawback is claimed have been exported, and the name of the exporter. Third—The affidavit of the party making the claim, or other competent person, setting forth that the goods upon which the claim for drawback is made, are the identical goods upon which the internal revenue tax has been paid, as certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue, that the same goods have been exported at the time and in the manner stated by the Collector of the Customs, and also the amount of the drawback claimed, and that the party making the claim is justly entitled thereto. This affidavit must be executed before a Notary Public or Magistrate having a seal; or if executed before a Justice of the Peace, then it must be a certificate from a proper officer that such person is duly authorized to administer oaths.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

It is ascertained that the President's Emancipation Proclamation will not be ready for publication till to-morrow.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

Testimony of Brig.-Gen. Griffin, Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, Major Hyland, and Brig.-Gen. Sykes.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

The examination of Brig.-Gen. *Charles Griffin* was resumed:

To the Judge-Advocate—At the time we halted on the Gainesville road, as I stated in my evidence, a trooper came up and said, "Look out! a man has been taken in front," referring to a cavalryman. I asked what forces we had in front; he said none but a few cavalry, referring to our forces.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. REYNOLDS.

Gen. *John F. Reynolds*, Brigadier-General Commanding Pennsylvania Reserves, was the next witness. He testified that he was attached to Gen. Porter's Corps, and his command was among the first troops of Porter's Corps that joined the Army of the Potomac. After leaving Rappahannock Station, I was temporarily attached to Gen. McDowell's Corps, but remained with Gen. Porter's Corps, not having come up yet. On the night between the 27th and 28th of August, my command was at Buckland Mills, between Warrenton and Gainesville. We were on the march until after dark; did not march during the night; we bivouacked at Buckland Mills, going into camp just about dark. It was a very dark night, as well as the succeeding night; I recollect both nights distinctly; I should consider it too dark a night to march troops through an unfamiliar country off the roads without a guide; I do not think it possible to march troops on such a night without a guide, or on a road; very precarious, if the roads were very bad in places.

Gen. Hunter suggested that it was not necessary to get the General's opinion on all military questions.

Mr. Eames, Gen. Porter's counsel, remarked that he was trying to prove that the roads were not passable on the night in question.

On the morning of the 28th, after passing Gainesville for some distance, my column was directed to the right to march on Manassas; found the country such that I put my command in three columns, one brigade in each column, and the artillery in the intervals. The country became so broken, wooded and obstructed that I was obliged to turn into the road leading along the railroad, leading to Manassas Junction. Between New-Market and Groveton the country was very broken by ravines, and wooded. I know that from having passed over it. From New-Market to the Warrenton pike, near Groveton, I think no command could have passed over that country with artillery in proper order to move in presence of an enemy. On the 29th, in the afternoon, I was on the left of Gen. Sigel's command, engaged with the enemy, who was on the right of the Warrenton pike, Gen. Sigel moving up obliquely across the pike. I have no knowledge of Gen. Porter's position; think it was three miles from him, across this broken country, between my left and what I understand was his position, was broken country. On the 29th, before 4 P. M., the character of the battle was principally artillery; the infantry firing must have commenced between four and five o'clock. I refer to the part of the field near me. I served with Gen. Porter on the Peninsula up to the time that we left Harrison's Landing. I have had opportunities to judge of Gen. Porter's conduct. I have always considered Gen. Porter a faithful, energetic and devoted officer.

To the Judge-Advocate.—I should suppose it proper to march troops on the night of the 27th, if they had a guide who professed to be, and was acquainted with the road. There was firing of infantry at 11 A. M. at intervals; do not recollect any very heavy volleys; I meant to say that it was impossible to maneuvre troops between New-Market and Groveton; it would have been very difficult to get up artillery. The circumstances were as disadvantageous to the enemy, except that the enemy had a road, a turnpike leading down directly into the position of which the enemy did make use of, which gave him an advantage. If Gen. Porter's command had engaged the enemy about sunset on the 29th, I am hardly able to give an opinion as to what would have been the result; if he had made a successful attack on the enemy, the result of the contest might have been different; I do not know now what position Gen. Porter's troops occupied at sunset.

Q.—Assuming that Gen. Porter's position was on the Gainesville road, in a position to attack the enemy's right flank at sunset, what would have been the effect of an attack upon the enemy by 10,000 fresh troops at sunset?

Gen. Porter objected that the question assumed that the witness knew where the enemy's right was, and what it was.

Q.—Do you know where the enemy's right was?

A.—I was on the extreme left of the troops facing the enemy, their right toward sunset; it was extended across the pike, and their troops were coming down the Warrenton Pike. Up to twelve or one o'clock it was across the pike; I had made an attack on the enemy's right with my division, but was obliged to change front to meet the enemy coming down the Warrenton pike; I was forming my troops parallel to the pike, but was obliged to change in consequence of the enemy's reinforcements coming in on the right down the turnpike. The enemy continued to come until they formed, and extended across the pike.

Gen. Porter withdrew his objection to the previous question, which was repeated.

A.—A vigorous attack made there ought to have resulted in our success or have contributed toward it, certainly.

The witness indicated on the map the character of the country between his position and that occupied by Gen. Porter.

Testimony of Gen. Reynolds continued—On the night of Aug. 27, I suppose my command was about 10 miles from Warrenton Junction. I think the enemy's right outflanked my right late at night, about dark. My division lost its connection for a time from the remainder of Sigel's Corps, and at sunset we had closed to the right so that I think the enemy did outflank us; that is, I think his flank extended beyond us, though distant. I think that on the 29th the enemy did occupy a position partially between mine and that which I understand was occupied by Gen. Porter. I had no knowledge at the time where Gen. Porter was. I knew the troops were at Manassas, and I expected to have them brought out on my left, but they were not brought out. I think that force of the enemy was a heavy force. I think the enemy did not pass over much of the country which would have had to be crossed by Gen. Porter to attack the enemy's right. I think the enemy was between that broken country and our position that day, occupying a ridge which crossed the turnpike. The enemy had the advantage of having the Warrenton Pike open to him; his forces passed down that pike, and filed off that pike, I suppose, to occupy this ridge.

To the Court—My statement as to the possible effect of an attack by Gen. Porter on the 29th on the right of the enemy, was made upon the assumption that he could have made that attack unimpeded. The movement of the enemy gathering on that ridge on Saturday was unopposed for the greater part of the morning. Suppose they were unopposed until they made their attack; suppose the attack to have been made from twelve to two o'clock. I suppose the enemy's effort to draw around Gen. Pope's left flank commenced on the afternoon of the 29th.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR HYLAND.

Major Hyland, of the Thirteenth New-York, Second Regiment First Brigade, Gen. Morell's Division, was the next witness sworn. He testified that on the night of the 27th he was with his regiment on the march from Kelly's Ford to Warrenton Junction; arrived in camp about dusk; they were very much fatigued, worn out and in need of provisions; had no provisions that day of any account; marched about 3 o'clock the following morning; on the morning of the 28th we were on the march from Bristow to Manassas Junction; from the Junction we went on the Gainesville road to the front; on the afternoon of the 29th our regiment was employed as skirmishers; we were to the front of Morell's Division; were so employed from about 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th until daylight of the 30th; the Twenty-second Massachusetts and Berdan's were on our left of the enemy; the enemy was in our front during that time; they commenced forming between 2 and 3 o'clock; they came from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, and appeared to be two columns along the railroad and filed to our right.

The witness indicated on the map the relative position of his regiment and the enemy.

Testimony of Maj. Hyland continued: The enemy passed to our front and to our right; I could hear them very distinctly; the enemy formed to attack during the day; I could hear the commands plainly, as if forming in line, and the artillery getting into position; the artillery to the right opened upon us; not the artillery directly in our front.

To the Judge-Advocate—The country between us and Morell's Division was open, and there was a deep ravine and stream. In front of us it was heavily timbered. The force of the enemy in front appeared to be a heavy force—probably a larger force than we had. I reported these forces to Col. Marshall, my commanding officer; think the force was sufficient to make a successful resistance to Gen. Porter's entire corps; could not state the thousands, but the force of the enemy was very heavy, indeed.

To the Court—I should think there were probably ten thousand troops in front of us by the columns of troops I saw in front of us in the same direction; I take into consideration the location of the enemy as giving comparative strength to his position.

TESTIMONY OF BRIG.-GEN. SYKES.

Brig.-Gen. Sykes was the next witness sworn, and testified: I commanded a division in Gen. Fitz-John Porter's Fifth Army Corps. I was in Gen. Porter's tent on the evening of the 27th of August, when Capt. Drake DeKay arrived. About 10 P. M. Gen. Porter sent for me. We were then in his tent, with Gens. Morell and Butterfield, and Capt. Drake DeKay. Gen. Porter informed me that he had received an order by the hands of Capt. DeKay, directing his corps to march at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. We talked it over among ourselves, and thought that nothing could be gained by moving at midnight, or 1 A. M., rather than at dawn. I was very positive in my own opinion, and gave Gen. Porter the reasons: They were, first, that a night march is always exceedingly fatiguing and injurious to troops; that my command had already marched twelve to fourteen miles that day; that I thought the darkness would cause confusion; that a constant stream of wagons had passed ahead of us during the day my command reached Warrenton until dusk; and above all, I thought that as to the hours to elapse between 1 o'clock and daylight, my men could march in much better order and much more rapidly than if they were to march at the hour prescribed. I might add that Gen. Porter made his decision not to move till dawn. I take it that that decision was based upon his own opinion and the opinions of the three general officers in his corps next in rank to himself. I can't say that the hour of movement was fixed at 3 o'clock. Reveille was beaten in my division at 2 or 2½ A. M., and the advance was sounded as soon as I could distinguish the road. I generally allow an hour and a half, or two hours, between reveille and advance. The night was unusually dark. Before I directed the advance to be sounded, I sent an Aid-de-camp to find the road. He returned, and stated that the darkness was so great that he could not distinguish the road. He told me that he was assisted in the search by several soldiers. As I anticipated, we ran upon this train of wagons within two miles of my camp. They encumbered the road for miles. Myself and staff officers were constantly engaged in opening the way for the head of my column. On several occasions I had to take my mounted escort and place them on the road with drawn sabres, to prevent the wagons from closing up any interval that occurred. I do not think I ever had in my military life so much trouble as I had that day. The wagon masters and teamsters were alike insubordinate. About two miles from Bristow Station a stream crosses the road. On the Bristow side of that stream Gen. Porter stationed officers, and directed them to compel all these wagons to park, so that none of them could precede my troops. That order was carried out. I was compelled to halt my command on the Bristow side of that stream, at the head of it, for a full hour, in order that my rear brigades might be united with the brigade in advance. Nothing would have been gained by starting at one o'clock. If there was any military necessity for the march at one o'clock on the 28th it did not appear when we arrived at Bristow. Gen. Pope was there after we arrived. About half-past ten A. M. my command was put in position a little in advance; remained there all that day, encamped that night, and did not leave until an early hour on the 29th. Gen. Pope being there in person, the only inference is that he sanctioned our camping at that place. My men, when we reached there were fresh, and could have gone anywhere, where it was desirable. On the 29th, I was with Gen. Porter throughout the whole day. The order received by Gen. Porter from Gen. Pope was received about sunset, a little before dark. During the month of August, I was in continuous intercourse with Gen. Porter. I have never seen any slackness or indisposition to do his duty to his command or his country. Gen. Porter is an officer whose zeal is so well established that I hardly see the necessity of such a question. I would like to add that Gen. Porter evinced a providence for the wants of his command, and his attention to the minutiæ of his command is so great that I have often thought that he trusted too little to the capacity of his division commanders; he seemed to do everything himself. I consider that he pushed his command forward pretty vigorously from Falmouth up to the scenes of the 30th.

To the Judge-Advocate—I do not know the officer who bore the order of Gen. Pope on the 29th; I think that some Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Porter was sent out. I think Capt. Monteith was. Gen. Porter did not make known to me the character of the order. I continued with Gen. Porter all night. The order was received. I had no knowledge that Gen. Porter was commanded to attack the enemy on his right flank. I do not think that the urgency of the command being at Bristow Station was made apparent; if that urgency had been made known, we would have moved at the hour prescribed.

Gen. Pope's order to Gen. Porter to move to Bristow Station was here read to the witness, but he could not identify it.

Testimony continued.—Knowing the obstructions we had to encounter, having considered the darkness of the night, I thought we might reach the point we desired to move at daylight as well as if we moved at that hour; these considerations would have influenced me as they did, not to move until dawn. I cannot say that Gen. Porter criticised the military conduct, strategy or generalship of Gen. Pope on the 27th, 28th or 29th of August. We commenced the march to Bristow Station on the 28th of August, as soon as we could distinguish the road. My command was about 4,750 men. I led the column, and continued the march to Bristow, with the exception of the usual halts to enable men to pass to the rear.

Some further questions were asked the witness on cross-examination; the substance of the replies elicited being that if he had been in Gen. Porter's place, he would have done the same thing, and marched for Bristow Station at daylight instead of one A. M. as ordered by Gen. Pope.

The Testimony of Gen Burnside.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

The presence of Gen. Burnside in the Porter Court-martial, to-day, attracted a large attendance. Gen. Burnside was warmly greeted by all present who knew him. He testified for Gen. Porter as follows:

I am Major-General Commanding the Army of the Potomac. In August last, while Gen. Porter was on the march to join the army of Virginia, he was under my command, with orders to protect the line of the Rappahannock and its fords. I requested and directed him to send by telegraph and otherwise what information he could gain concerning the military situation in Virginia at that time; I received such information verbally and written; I regarded the sending of such information, and the conclusions of accused thereon, as official acts done by him in the performance of his duty, under my direction; my relations to Gen. Porter as to forwarding his troops were such that I did not consider it necessary to be always formal, or always to give written orders for all that I desired him to do; I was temporarily in command at that point, and the forces were to be forwarded through me; there was not always formality observed, because there was not time for formality; our communications, though informal, were entirely official—that is, a number of them; so informal were they that I might have sent communications that I do not know anything about. I may not have kept any copies of them. There was not time for anything of that kind. From my observation of Gen. Porter's military conduct, and from my knowledge of him as an officer, I have never seen anything which led me to think that he was not a zealous, faithful and loyal officer.

To the Judge-Advocate—I received no impression from Gen. Porter's dispatches that he was not inclined to do his whole duty, as a subordinate in command to Gen. Pope—no impression of the kind. I saw in Gen. Porter's dispatches a very great lack of confidence in Gen. Pope's management of the campaign—an opinion which was not confined to Gen. Porter. I saw what I called to the attention of Gen. Porter himself—what might have been indiscreet, but nothing to lead me to suppose for one moment that he would not do his whole duty. So much was I impressed that way that I consulted with an officer of my Staff with reference to forwarding these telegrams, and we both decided that there was nothing more in the dispatches than a lack of confidence. We decided to send them, because they were the only means of communication with Gen. Pope, and the President of the United States came to the telegraph-office every morning, at seven o'clock, and requested of me all the information I had to send him; I did not feel authorized to withhold anything from him in my possession as to what was doing on that line; I sent them to Gens. Halleck and McClellan—copies to each; I consider that Gen. Porter was not removed from my command positively until after he was relieved entirely from all the duty of guarding the fords; he furnished me with all positive information within his knowledge; I had the impression that we were entirely disposed to coöperate with each other; so much was this the case that I had constructed as rapidly as possible a telegraph along the line of the Rappahannock, with a view to communicate with him; I took care to forward his supplies even after he had joined Gen. Pope, because I had heard from him and from others that there was a lack of supplies, and after the last day there I think he must have received a large wagon load from me for the purpose of supplying his command; my communications were kept open particularly with Gen. Porter, and troops that were withdrawn from my command; I felt more of an obligation to keep communication up with them; I cannot indicate the moment when I heard Gen. Porter express verbally a lack of confidence in Gen. Pope; I mean by my answer to convey the idea that I took my impressions from the dispatches to express just about that much; his dispatches must have been from the time he reached Catlett's Station, previous to the army going to the rear, if I mistake not that was the first thing that I locate; if I mistake not, there was nothing very striking in the first dispatch—it was about the others going to the rear, great confusion, some trouble with troops marching on the roads, and such things as that; I had telegrams sent me, that I forwarded, that I did not even save copies of, and have not looked at from that date to this; I recognize this dispatch sent from Warrenton Junction to me, dated 9 P. M., Aug. 27; that was the first; I am not prepared to say that he did not express opinions to me at that time, but I cannot locate them; after he was ordered to join Pope he moved his troops off rapidly, marching at night; everything within my limits showed that he was determined to get his troops up as rapidly as possible; I saw nothing to indicate the reverse; I heard him express as much on the Chickahominy, Harrison's Landing and Aquia Creek; two members of the Court can give evidence as to the occasion I refer to.

Q.—Are you of the opinion that the impressions in the army with regard to Gen. Pope were of such a character as might have a tendency to the embarrassment of his military operations?

A.—I think they were; that is the general impression. My impressions as to Gen. Porter's lack of confidence in Gen. Pope were not all derived from Gen. Porter's dispatches; I felt that he did not have confidence. Still, I cannot locate what I have heard him say—not a word; I am compelled to give that answer, though it may seem contradictory; I do not remember to have heard Gen. Porter say one word against Gen. Pope; these expressions of officers concerning Gen. Pope's inability to conduct the campaign, were relative to Gen. Pope's mode of execution of the plans, rather than to the plans themselves. These expressions were not confined to the army of the Potomac; I never listened to and never heard any objection to the plan that made any impression on me, but there was a strong distrust as to Gen. Pope's ability to carry out that plan, in consequence of the (blank.) I cannot see what bearing this could have upon the case if I answer it, but I will do so if the Court requires it. I think the question is answered sufficiently. (The Court acquiesced.) I cannot tell when Gen. Porter was relieved from the command of the fords. I sent the relief to him as soon as they could be started. I think Porter joined Pope's command before he had been entirely relieved from guarding the fords. After Porter joined Pope, he was in no way under my command, except to make these reports, and to be supplied by me. I understood that, as far as military matters were concerned, he was under Pope's orders. There was probably no greater joy anywhere in the United States than in our camp when Gen. Pope sent his dispatch that he had beaten the enemy. We felt like coöperating; I saw every effort to do that. Gen. Halleck's dispatch to me and my answer will, I think, explain more of the feeling we had in reference to that matter than anything else. The dispatch was that Pope had been successful; I sent back word that we were all jubilant.

Q.—Was not the impression, mentioned by you as existing among the officers, of a want of confidence in Gen. Pope, more an expression as to the man than to his capacity as a commanding General?

A.—I think it was; I do not think it was the impression of the officers generally that Gen. Pope, notwithstanding he was admitted to be a talented officer, was up to the task of conducting so large a campaign; I do not think that opinion was caused by his appointment to the command of the Army of Virginia, or the questions of rank which it involved; I do not think that had the slightest effect upon any of the commanders; I believe he ranked everybody but me; I have heard that Gen. Fremont resigned in consequence; I do not think Pope ranked McClellan or McDowell; I mean, I think Pope ranked all the officers I conversed with except McClellan.

Q.—Was there not among the officers of the Army of the Potomac an indisposition to withdraw from the Peninsula? Do you not think that this indisposition went far to disincline the officers to coöperate with Gen. Pope.

A.—I do not think that had anything to do with it; two-thirds of the Army of the Potomac I talked with—yes, three-quarters—*were decided that it ought to be done; I think the majority of the general officers thought the withdrawal from the Peninsula ought to be done*; I went down in a steamer from Harrison's Landing, and the officers I met urged and argued with me the necessity of that decision; I should not think it proper for me to give an order to Porter after he joined the command of Pope, but I should not have hesitated to make a request for information; I am quite satisfied that the information given me in Gen. Porter's dispatches, concerning the actual state of the Army of Virginia, was correct; I have that impression from information I received at the time, and from what I have since heard while I was with McClellan; at one of the bridges over the Chickahominy, where I had been sent by order of Gen. Halleck, a message came from Porter to McClellan, stating that he had ordered the wagons arriving at Williamsburgh to pass on, and had started his command, I think, in the direction of Newport's News, with a view of facilitating matters in getting out of the way. McClellan was at the time displeased with reference to the move, and said that it was not his intention for Porter to move until Franklin came up; the army was in process of crossing; I remained there until just as the rear guard passed over, when, if I mistake not, Gen. McClellan expressed to me his gratification that so much of the army was out of the way; I afterwards met Porter at Old Point Comfort, where his troops had concentrated, and were passing aboard the vessels; I said to him I thought it very fortunate that he had moved the portion of the army as he had done, because that would enable me to move the balance sooner; the vessels could come back for more troops; if I mistake not, Porter left for Aquia Creek very late in the evening, with the intention of joining his command that night; I am sure he was sick, either then or before he started; when he was ordered to go he was lying on my bed; I am not certain about the time he left.

Q.—State whether, as far as you know, the opinions of the officers you heard as to Pope's ability to carry on that campaign were founded upon the character of the orders he issued after taking command?

A.—I heard these orders very much ridiculed, but I do not think they had sufficient influence in the formation of the opinions of the officers.

Gen. Butterfield, of Gen. Porter's Corps, was next sworn, and stated that he was present when the order from Gen. Pope arrived, directing Gen. Porter to march at one o'clock A. M., on the 28th of August. Porter, he said, having sent out his aids to explore the road, was convinced by their reports of the impracticability of starting before daybreak, and decided accordingly. He gave an account of the march from Ellis Ford to Bristow, during the latter part of August, and of the fatigue of the soldiers thereon, and believed Gen. Porter had performed his whole duty.

Gen. Buford, Chief of Cavalry to the Second Corps of Porter's army, was called in, and briefly questioned with reference to the report he made to Gen. McDowell on the 29th of August of the presence of a large force, under Gen. Longstreet, near Gainesville. He stated that he thought they had come through Thoroughfare Gap, and that they had approached from the direction of Gainesville about 9 or 10 A. M.

Adjourned.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, three documents, sent by Gen. McClellan, were read. They consisted of letters of instructions to Gen. Banks and Gen. Wadsworth, dated March 16, 1862, and a letter to Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, dated on board the *Commodore*, April 1, 1862, stating the position of affairs on the Potomac at that time. From this latter document it appears that on going to the Peninsula Gen. McClellan left the following disposition of troops for the defence of Washington:

At and near Warrenton	7,780
At Manassas	10,859
In the Shenandoah Valley	35,467
On the Lower Potomac	1,350
Making in all	55,447

The Court adjourned until Monday next, to enable the Recorder to bring up his record.

Loyal Creditors vs. Rebel Debtors.

The following important order has been issued by Brig.-Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR AND GENERAL COMMANDING, NORFOLK, Dec. 13, 1862.

It appearing to me that on the 19th day of March, 1860, John N. Cooke & Co., of the City of Portsmouth, Va., made and executed their promissory note, whereby they promised to pay to J. R. Jaffray & Sons, or order, without offset, $607 80, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Virginia, at Portsmouth, Va., with exchange on New-York.

It further appearing that on the 19th day of March, 1860, the said John N. Cooke & Co. were indebted to the said J. R. Jaffray & Sons, for merchandise, in the further sum of two dollars and thirty-seven cents; and that on the 19th day of September, 1860, in the further sum of four hundred and five dollars and five cents, which several sums the said John N. Cooke & Co. refuse to pay.

The said John N. Cooke & Co. admit the original liability as above stated, and do not claim payment or offset, but they assign as a reason for not paying that they are citizens of the State of Virginia, and, as such, owe allegiance to the so-called "Confederate States of America," and that they have been released and discharged from the obligations of their contract by a law of the said "Confederate States," whereby all debts and liabilities due and owing by the citizens of Virginia to the loyal citizens of the United States are sequestered to, and for the use of, the said "Confederate States."

I do not deem this excuse a defence or justification for the refusal to pay; but, on the contrary, this sham defence is treasonable *per se*; the Government of the United States is supreme within the limits of this command, and if the citizens are not loyal in sentiment, they shall not set up and assert the authority of the usurpers; this would be recognizing an *imperium in imperio*. No vested rights have grown out of the rebellion, and if I should countenance this defence, and hold that the traitors have the power to release a citizen of Virginia from the obligation of his contract, it would subvert the Constitution of the United States.

Not deeming this a defence, or justifiable reason for refusal and delay of payment:

It is therefore ordered that the said John N. Cooke & Co. forthwith pay to the said J. R. Jaffray & Sons the following sum of money, in the current funds of the United States—$1,277 52.

And it is further ordered, that in case the said John N. Cooke & Co. shall neglect or refuse to pay, as above directed, then the Provost-Marshal will immediately take possession of the goods and chattels of the said John N. Cooke & Co., so that the said sum of money shall be made out of the sale of the said goods and chattels.

EGBERT L. VIELE,
Brig.-Gen. and Military Governor of Norfolk.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S STAFF.—The Albany *Argus* gives the following items regarding Gov. Seymour's Staff appointments:

"Gen. Miller, Inspector-General, is a well known Democrat of the State; was Postmaster at Seneca Falls, and Editor of the Democratic journal there. His selection for this post will be gratifying to a large body of friends.

Gen. Vanburen, Engineer-in-Chief, was Assistant Adjutant-General under the first administration of Gov. Seymour, in 1853, and on the death of Adjutant-General Temple was appointed to his place. He is thoroughly conversant with the military department of the public service.

Mr. Waterbury, Judge-Advocate General, is the late able District-Attorney of New-York. Mr. Talcott, Quartermaster-General, son of the late Gen. Talcott, of the United States Army, has resided for the last two years in New-York City, and was formerly a resident of Albany. He is, by education and character, eminently fitted to fill the place of Quartermaster-General. Lieut. Kidd, Military Secretary, is now on duty with his regiment on the Rappahannock, where he has already done gallant service.

The remaining appointments on the Staff, yet uncompleted, are Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Commissary-General of Subsistence, Paymaster-General, and three Aids. The first named of these is filled on the nomination of the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; the others are personal appointments."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS,
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	[illegible]	No. 8 Pen	2 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	2 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	[illegible]
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 12 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 75c. to $3 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $30 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY,
Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

Climatic Adjuvant.
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

No Holiday Gift compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times; it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; costs but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50. Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway by L. Althof, 632; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland, 957, corner 22d-st.; Low, 823.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, and all affections of the Lungs, take
AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
which is sure to cure them.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $2, at GARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

BURRELL—BARNARD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Robert H. Burrell to Hannah, daughter of Chauncey Barnard, all of this City.

BOYCE—HOWELL.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, by Rev. John Q. Adams, Alexander W. Boyce to Miss Elizabeth T. Howell, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

CRUSER—HAGGART.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. John S. Bakman, Abram T. Cruser, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to Emma A. Haggart, youngest daughter of Duncan Haggart, Esq., of this City. No cards.

GASKWELL—CUMMINGS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., by Rev. Dr. J. F. Cummings, Pastor, W. E. Gaskwell, of the United States Coast Survey, to Annie C. Cummings, youngest sister of the officiating clergyman.

Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

HAVILAND—HOOPER.—Dec. 30, 1862, by Rev. C. T. Mallory, of Portchester, Rev. John P. Haviland to Miss Elizabeth A. Hooper, all of Rye, N. Y. No cards.

OKIE—MOIR.—On Monday, Dec. 29, 1862, by Rev. Thos. C. Strong, John M. Okie to Miss [illegible] Moir, all of this City. No cards.

PATERSON—ABEL.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Harvie, John Paterson, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss Catharine A. Abel, of Hoboken, N. J.

DIED.

BEAK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, after a short illness, of pleurisy, Albert L. Beak, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

BULKLEY.—At his residence, in Rye, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, Justus R. Bulkley, President New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave the New-Haven Dépôt, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday, at 12½ P. M.

BYRN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, Oscar Lafayette, infant son of Dr. M. L. and Anna Byrn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from No. 61 Washington-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, (Jan. 1,) without further notice.

☞ Nashville and Murfreesboro', Tenn., papers please copy.

BLASHFIELD.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, Mrs. Lucia Blashfield, widow of the late Harvey Blashfield, of New-York.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son, William Henry Blashfield, No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

CUMMISKEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, William E., son of Charles and Margaret Cummiskey, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DENISON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, Mary Amanda, wife of Lyman Denison, Jr., daughter of Wm. B. Whiteman, Esq., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock.

FINK.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, Eleanor A., daughter of Arnest Fink, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral in Friday evening and Saturday morning papers.

FITZPATRICK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 30, at the residence of his father, No. 21 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, L. I., Dr. Geo. A. Fitzpatrick, in the 26th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Church, corner of Kent and Willoughby avs., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, when a Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

GENET.—On the 30th December, William E. Genet, Fifth New-York Volunteers, (Duryee's Zouaves,) second son of Gen. H. J. Genet.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th-st., near Broadway, at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday, Jan. 2.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—On Thursday, 25th inst., after a short but severe illness, Orlando Gray, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 5 Pitt-st.

HERRICK.—On the 30th inst., Mr. Edwin K. Herrick, aged 30 years and 29 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 21 West 20th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

HARSEN.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, Jacob Harsen, M. D.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

KIRK.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, Ann Elizabeth Amos, wife of Edwin R. Kirk.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 Union-place, Hoboken. The remains will be taken to Blauveltville, Rockland County, on Saturday morning, for interment.

LATHROP.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, Jane S., wife of Richard D. Lathrop, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 157 Madison-av., on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

LOTT.—At New-Utrecht, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, Mrs. Aletta Lott, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, near Bath, on Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, Eugene Livingston, eldest son of Eugene A. Livingston, in the 18th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of his father, Tivoli, Dutchess County. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MURDEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 29, Rebecca, widow of Joseph Murden, aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 4 Cottage-st., Newark, on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

PARKER.—In this City, on Monday, 29th inst., Samuel Parker, of Shrewsbury, N. J., in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Monmouth County, N. J., papers will please copy.

REID.—At Verona, N. J., on the morning of Dec. 31, 1862, at the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander H. Gould, Margaret Reid, widow of David Reid, aged 78 years.

Funeral to take place in Verona, at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 1, 1863.

☞ Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

SEELY.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 30, Wm. A. Seely, in the 76th year of his age.

His remains will be taken for interment to Richmond, Richmond County, N. Y., where the funeral will be held, and of which notice will be given.

SULLIVAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 28th inst., after a short illness, of croup, Mary Catharine Sullivan, daughter of D. F. and M. A. Sullivan, aged 1 year 4 months and 13 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 619.—Dec. 31, 1862.
20, 8, 10, 40, 45, 60, 38, 37, 14, 63, 2, 17, 58.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 620.—Dec. 31, 1862.
40, 59, 16, 44, 23, 35, 19, 28, 52, 57, 45, 8.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

FORT GANSEVOORT.

Having taken some interest and spent some money to free the City from what I thought to be a swindle, in the proposed sale of the Fort Gansevoort property, and having succeeded in getting it judicially decided that the ownership of the property is yet in the City, and the purchasers so called have no title, I think it well, for probably the last time, to let the public know how the matter stands, that it may judge of the honesty of each member of the Common Council, who votes finally for the consummation of this what I call fraud on the tax-paying inhabitants.

They might as well purchase of one of their companions the City Hall, provided their quarters of the purchase money were equally distributed according to their directions. Willet's Point was a small affair to this. Besides, the Corporation is to buy this property for upward of $300,000; whereas, I understand, it has been offered for sale within the past six months for $150,000, and an intimation given that less might be taken. The claim for pay for filling in, instead of having been incurred by the pretended owners, the filling in is believed to have been a source of profit to them, it being very common to receive pay for permission to let dirt be put into such places, instead of paying to get it.

Ought not the Grand Jury to have supervision of affairs like this.
C. V. S. ROOSEVELT.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
totally exclude
WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST
from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description; are good for years, winter and summer. They are as superior to all wooden affairs for the above purpose, as is the *Monitor* to the old *North Carolina* or a Spanish dollar to a soiled postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, address
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO.,
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.
Local Agents wanted in every city.

FROM JESSE SMITH, ESQ.,
President of the Morris County Bank, and who is well known and much esteemed throughout New-Jersey:
MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 9, 1860.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:
DEAR SIR: Having used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health. Yours, very respectfully,
JESSE SMITH.

TADMAN & CO.'S
CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.
Cures chapped hands and lips in a few hours;
KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT.
Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation. Price 15 and 25 cents.
TADMAN & CO., Druggists, New-York.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

SEASONABLE.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."
J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES.—Warranted accurate and durable. A full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store at wholesale and retail, by L. BROWN, Manufacturer, No. 2 [illegible]-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUPERB AND UNIQUE BOOKS.
The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans. A splendid copy, 4 vols., 4to., full morocco gilt, $60. The Works of William Hogarth. Early impressions of plates, 4to., half morocco, $16. Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, 8 vols., full calf, $40. Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, 6 vols., 4to., cloth, $25. Also an extensive collection of choice, rare, and valuable English and American Books, in all departments of literature, for sale cheap, by DION THOMAS, No. 142 Nassau-st., between Spruce and Beekman sts.
Open this day (Jan. 1) till 3 P. M.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A Curious Book for Curious People, and a Good Book for Every One. Revised and enlarged edition, nearly ready.
LOOK OUT FOR IT.

BRADBURY'S
PRAYER-MEETING SINGING-BOOK.
PRICE 30 CENTS.
No. 421 Broome-st., New-York.

ELEGANT, DESIRABLE AND USEFUL BOOKS.—Harper's Shakespeare, edited by Verplanck, 3 vols., half morocco, gilt, $[illegible]. The Perrin Gallery, 4to., full morocco, $10. The Munich Gallery, 4to., full morocco, $15. The Dresden Gallery, 4to., full morocco, $16. Darley's Cooper Vignettes, Proofs before letter, folio, half morocco, $[illegible]. The National Gallery of Pictures. Early Impressions, 4to., full morocco, $16. Also, a large and varied assortment of Photographic Albums, and illustrated editions of Poets, for sale cheap, by DION THOMAS, No. 142 Nassau-st., Between Spruce and Beekman sts.
Open this day (Jan. 1) till 3 P. M.

RICH, RARE AND STERLING ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.—Waverley Novels, 27 vols., half-calf, extra, $37. Dickens' Works, 30 vols., cloth, $25. Cooper's Choice Works, 20 vols., half morocco, extra, $28. Irving's Works, 21 vols., half calf, extra, $31. Prescott's Works, 15 vols., half calf, extra, $40. Universal History, Ancient and Modern, 61 vols., 8vo., half calf, extra, $60. Also, an extensive collection of choice books, for sale cheap, by DION THOMAS, No. 142 Nassau-st., Between Spruce and Beekman sts.
Open this day (Jan. 1) till 3 P. M.

LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS.—2 vols., full morocco, $5 50. Pope's Works, calf, gilt, $5. Burns' Works, calf, gilt, $6. Byron's Works, morocco, gilt, $8. Loves of the Poets, morocco, gilt, $6. The Famous Poets, morocco, gilt, $10. The Female Poets, morocco, gilt, $10. Also, many of the best editions of the best Poets, for sale cheap, by DION THOMAS, No. 142 Nassau-st., between Spruce and Beekman sts.
Open this day, (Jan. 1,) till 3 P. M.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS AND ALBUMS CHEAP.—Bibles handsomely bound in morocco, $1 to $25. Prayer Books and Albums, in every style. Photographic Albums and children's books, for sale cheap, by DION THOMAS, No. 142 Nassau-st., Between Spruce and Beekman sts.
Open this day (Jan. 1) till 3 P. M.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of
DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY,
RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES,
BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES,
an extraordinary invoice of the
PRIZE LEATHER GOODS,
made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $25 to $200.
EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
IN VARIETY, BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED,
at the Looking Glass Warehouse of
WHITTEMAN BROTHERS,
No. 379 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS.
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York Times Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, Steamship and Railroad AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BOLD STROKE!!
An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen best quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. *The ordinary fine Linen Collar usually sold on Broadway at $3 50, we are selling at $1 40 per doz., or 12-cents single.* See samples at the door. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents *less* than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.
GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—Because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions; PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, &c., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now ready. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $30 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $7 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.
We have the largest and
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS
that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.
Also,
An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
"SPECIAL NOTICE."
We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer
AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:
GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.....$6 50 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces.....3 25 per set.
Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

BALLOU BROTHERS',
Depot of the
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Removed to
409 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
have on hand
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
made of
MERINO, LAMBS WOOL,
SILK, SHAKER FLANNEL,
WHITE AND SCARLET FLANNEL,
CANTON FLANNEL AND BUCKSKIN.
Also Just Received from Manufactory
A New Lot of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
At Wholesale and Retail, for Cash,
at less than the usual prices.

L. B. LAUDY, NO. 636 BROADWAY.
The above Boutique has just opened an attractive stock of Gents'
SCARFS.
Ties, Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies' white and colored kid gloves, a superior article, at $1. Gents' fine linen 3 and 4-ply Collars, 12 cents; [illegible] 15 cents!! This is the cheapest store on Broadway. Don't pass it by because it is a small one.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
WEDDING CARDS.
See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of [illegible] Splendid Albums, (wood covers, &c.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.)

JAN 1863

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: [illegible] bbls. Ashes, 4,014 bbls. Flour, 1,482 bbls. and 457 bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Corn, 445 bushels Rye, 1,059 bushels Barley, 1,080 bushels Malt, 3,178 pkgs. Provisions, and 600 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 25 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 648 bbls., including 507 bbls. Pots, and 138 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been in good demand at steady prices. Nothing new in Anthracite.

COFFEE—Sales 4,000 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, to-day, at 67½c. for Middling, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pretty freely purchased, to-day, at an advance of 5c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 [illegible] poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 45, chiefly at $6 [illegible]; Superfine Western, inferior to choice at $6 [illegible]; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	6 20	@6 50
Superfine Western	6 20	@6 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 30	@6 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 85	@6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 95	@7 50
Extra Genesee	6 95	@8 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 85	@10 00

Southern Flour is in good demand, at rising prices; sales of 2,100 bbls., at $6 85@$8 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 30@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand, at advancing rates; sales 1,100 bbls. Extra, at $6 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, at $4 25@$5 45 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 00 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, as buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices, which are 1@2c. ℔ bushel higher than yesterday. Sales, since our last, of 46,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 55; Amber Western at $1 45@$1 47½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 43; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 37@$1 39; Milwaukee Club at $1 30@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 31 ℔ bush. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last, 35,000 bushels at 75c.@79c. for shipping Mixed Western, 74c.@77c. for Eastern Mixed, &c., 69c.@73c. for unsound; 82c. for yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye is salable at 90c.@95c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada at 66c.@70c.; Western at 66c.@70c., and State at 70c.@71c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in active request, at $1 35@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Sales 10,500 bushels.

The following is the total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources, except teams at Chicago, from the 1st of January to Dec. 29:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
1st	190,600	61,[illegible]	126,227	365,239	257,438
2d	129,[illegible]	[illegible]	251,[illegible]	409,107	435,782
3d	177,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	415,[illegible]	358,207
4th	147,[illegible]	94,871	321,[illegible]	344,[illegible]	450,212
5th	96,[illegible]	126,772	[illegible]	342,300	368,362
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HAY—North River continues in lively demand up to 85c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, at uniform quotations, including new, at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ ℔.

OILS—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet.

Prices of Oils in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1861.	1862.
Crude Sperm, ℔ gallon	$1 33@$1 35	$1 70@$1 75
Crude Whale, ℔ gallon	45	[illegible]
Linseed, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum, Crude, ℔ gal.	—@ —	[illegible]
Petroleum, Refined, ℔ gal.	—@ —	40@ 45

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING DEC. 29.—The market remains quiet, although we notice some little inquiry. The sales, since our last, include 470 bbls. Sperm in parcels, at prices not transpired, and 230 bbls. Whale—100 bbls. at 85c. ℔ gallon, and the balance on private terms. Holders of both Sperm and Whale Oil remain firm at previous quotations.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1862	64,859	98,727	607,188
Same time last year	69,048	131,164	1,026,600

(Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet at previous prices. Sales 600 bbls. at $13 37½@$13 50 for Mess and $11 62½@$12 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues in good demand at 7c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔; sales 4,400 boxes. Lard is in less request and is heavy; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues quiet at drooping rates; sales, since our last, 250 bbls. at $12@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$23 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $22@$25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate request at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@28c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 9½c.@12c.

TOBACCO—Sales, 173 hhds. Kentucky at 12½c.@24c., and 64 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@18c. ℔ ℔.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING, review thus: "During the month of December there was a fair demand for fine and medium Domestic Fleeces, and Pulled Wools, at full prices. The coarse qualities have, however, been in less request, and prices are lower. The stock of all descriptions of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools is remarkably light, and the same we learn to be the case with the stock in our other markets, and in the interior. California Wools have been [illegible], and the bulk of them consists of medium and lower qualities. Being held above buyers' views, but little has been done with them. Cape, Mestizo, and other fine Foreign Wools, were more looked after, and some important sales of Cape and Mestizo have lately been made, partly for consumption, but mostly for investment and on speculation. More would have been done if holders had been less firm. We have to report some considerable shipments to Europe, principally Mestizo—say about 500 bales in all. [illegible] Foreign medium, and low medium Wools, are slow of sale at easier prices, as the demand for Government contracts has ceased. Holders feel confident, nevertheless, of an improvement, and will not submit to a loss on their stock. Foreign coarse and common descriptions of Wool, used for carpet and blanket purposes, have been in good demand, and the prices well maintained. Considerable quantities, some on the way, and some which to arrive, have been bought by the carpet manufacturers. The imports during the previous month fell off largely, and will be smaller still in this and the next month. How much greater the consumption of Wool has been the past year, in comparison to the former, can easily seen be ascertained by the very light stock now left of domestic and of common foreign Wools. The stock of foreign medium qualities will scarcely cover our wants for a three months' supply to come. The stock of Cape and Mestizo is our largest, but as fine Wools will now be more wanted, it may be considered very fortunate to be supplied for even three months, as the prices in Europe have risen to a point sufficient to exclude us from those markets; as, in consequence of the state of the European markets, the advance in the wool-growing countries will likewise with direct imports. In fact, the European markets are represented as light in stock. Prices are fully maintained, with the exception of some coarse and faulty medium, the valuation of which have been ruled high. [illegible] The London auction of Colonial Wools terminated on the 19th of December. The advance at the commencement was 1½d.@2d. on Australian, and 1d.@1½d. on Cape, being maintained. Of the 74,000 bales offered, but [illegible] appears to have been withdrawn. The imports of Wool into New-York for the first months of 1862, were 37,138 bales, 16,486,130 ℔s. Since July 1, 1862, to Dec. 26, 1862, 31,668 bales, [illegible] ℔s. Total, [illegible] bales, 37,347,613 ℔s."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1863.

New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.

Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.

Saxony fleece	57@60
Full blood fleece	56@60
¾ and ½ blood fleece	56@60
Native and ¼ fleece	55@60
Common fleece	55@57

Missouri and Tennessee.

Washed fleece	54@60
Unwashed	38@40

California.

Washed fleece	50@60
Unwashed fleece, fine	33@45
Unwashed fleece, medium	33@45
Unwashed fleece, coarse	30@38

PULLED WOOL.

New-York City, extra	57@60
New-York City, super	55@58
New-York City, No. 1	47@52
New-York City, No. 2	14@16
Country, extra	55@58
Country, super	55@61
Country, No. 1	47@53
Country, No. 2	15@21
Lambs	55@60
Tub-washed	50@75
Western, Hand pulled wool	55@60

FREIGHTS—The engagements were light to-day. For Liverpool—3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d., by sailing vessel, and 2s. by steamer; 300 pkgs. Provisions at 35s. 6d. per ton; and by steamer Great Eastern, 1,000 tcs. Beef, and 1,000 boxes Bacon on private terms. For London—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d., and 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Prussian bark to Antwerp at 37s. 6d. ℔ ton; a French bark, 180 tons to Havre, about 1.75 ℔ ton; a British bark, 304 tons, to Marseilles, 1,800 Petroleum, $3 ℔ bbl.; a foreign vessel to Bristol, Grain, 9½d.; a British schooner, 147 tons, to Oporto, Wheat, 13d. in shipper's bags; two ships, 797 tons, and 1,050 to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $16; one, 330 tons, hence from Boston to the same ports, about $18; a British schooner, 90 tons, to Rio Grande and back, $2,500, one-half payable there in gold; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to West Indies and back, $2,250; a British schooner, 119 tons, to St. Kitts, 80c.; a British brig, 138 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,800; a schooner, 149 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,100; *a British brig, 170 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 4½c., and Molasses*, $3, on deck; a brig, 250 tons, same voyage, 40c.; a British brig, 204 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, 50c. and $3 50; a bark, 261 tons, three voyages to Cienfuegos and back, 43c.; a British brig, 141 tons, to Matamoros and back, $3,050; a brig, 180 tons, to Matanzas, $1,400; a Bremen bark, 664 tons, to Liverpool; a brig, 209 tons, to Marseilles, and a bark, 344 tons, to Havana, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
Persia	Dec. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Glasgow	Jan. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 3	Portland	Liverpool.
Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ROBERT B. WALLACE, COLOR-CORPORAL Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. V., wounded at Bull Run, 30th August, 1862, and missing. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents, at No. 110 Avenue C, New-York City.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally. GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway.
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1 ... cheap Skirts, best, steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 660 and 662 Broadway, near 10th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49 I. O. OF O. F.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, for the purpose of paying the last token of respect to our late brother, J. I. FRASIER.
JAMES GRAY, Secretary. L. LEWINGOOD, N. G.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—THE regular monthly meeting of the DRY-GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock.
B. F. OSGOOD, Secretary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—A STATED meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House Astor-place this (THURSDAY) [illegible]
CALEB T. ROWE, General Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

E. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

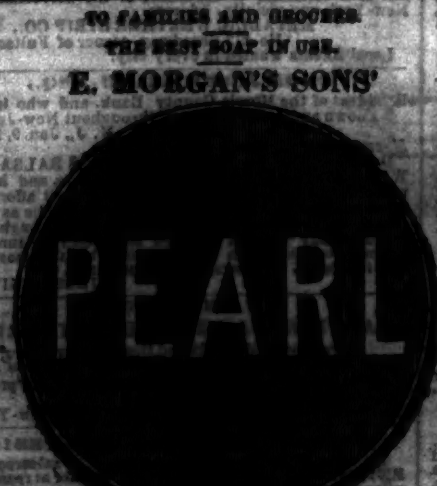
U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TALLOW.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.,
35 BARRELS OF TALLOW—ABOUT 10,000 POUNDS.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
Sale by order COL. A. B. EATON, A. C. Gen. of Sub.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the old House of Refuge yard, foot of East 24th-st., lot of Cane-chairs, to pay storage and charges.
WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A COUPE FOR TWO HORSES, built to order in the best manner, by Lawrence & Co. It is in good condition for immediate use, and requiring no repairs. Apply at the stable, No. 51 West 15th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce its unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 446 West-st.

P. CURET,
786 BROADWAY, 786
Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the styles of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Galantines, Wafers, Sorbets, &c.
Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Mr. SETH G. BABCOCK retires from our firm this day, and Mr. HENRY ALMY is admitted as a partner.
ALMY, PATERSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that we, whose names are severally undersigned, intend to form a limited partnership as follows, namely: The name under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES B. BABCOCK. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in Dry Goods. CHARLES B. BABCOCK, residing in the City of Newark, and State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and SETH G. BABCOCK, residing in Bergen, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, is the special partner. The said SETH G. BABCOCK has contributed $20,000 to the common stock of said partnership. Said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1863, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1864.
CHARLES B. BABCOCK.
SETH G. BABCOCK, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

REMOVAL.

SHAFER & WHITFORD have this day removed from Nos. 283 and 285 Broadway to Nos. 331 and 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

CHANGE OF FIRM.
From and after this date, Mr. ALBERT T. HAMILTON has an interest in our firm, which will hereafter be known as SHAFER, WHITFORD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. BECKER & GRAEVE, having expired by its limitation, the concern is this day dissolved, and Mr. HENRY BECKER has alone to attend to the liquidation of the business, as per contract.
H. BECKER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. GRAEVE.

The undersigned has associated with him Mr. EMIL SIEVERS, of his Port-au-Prince firm, and will continue the commission business under the firm of H. BECKER & CO., at the old office, No. 32 South William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. H. BECKER.

NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of WOODBRIDGE & MORRIS, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission Gold and Silver Coin, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Paper, United States Government and other leading securities, and have taken the office, No. 4 Broad-street, formerly occupied by Van Vleck & Tucker, Bankers. A. WOODBRIDGE,
late of the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co.,
THOS. F. MORRIS,
late uncurrent Money Teller with Metropolitan Bank.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FURNALD & WEED is dissolved by limitation. Either partner will settle the business of the late firm, at the store, No. 257 Pearl-st. F. P. FURNALD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. W. H. WEED.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WEED & FURNALD, and will continue the business of the old firm at No. 257 Pearl-st. WEED & FURNALD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself Mr. A. SOHER, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of
E. MORRISON & CO.
It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 17 Nassau-st. E. MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN ME and Mr. HENRY BECKER expiring on the 1st of January, 1863, I beg leave to inform friends that I shall continue in this city under my own name in the same line of business as commission merchant. Most respectfully, WERNER GRAEVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. P. WORWELL and WM. McNALLY, of the City of New-York, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Dec. 30, 1862.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SON, Mr. [illegible] ARNOLD, as partner in my business, under the firm of Edward H. Arnold & Son, and will continue the business of the Chemical Glass, as heretofore, at No. 61 Warren-st.
Jan. 1, 1863. E. H. ARNOLD.

MR. S. F. MASSETT HAS THIS DAY BECOME a partner in our house.
W. R. TRAVERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. CHARLES F. THOMAS BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

MR. DANIEL H. LAWRENCE, JR., IS admitted as a partner in our business from this date.
LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MR. WM. B. BEND IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—FROM THIS DATE MR. JOHN F. TALMAGE becomes a member of our firm.
DANIEL TALMAGE & CO.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of JAMES MYERS & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. JAMES MYERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. F. RAWDON MYERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYERS & CO., and will continue the business of importing, buying and selling Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Silks, Dress Goods, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Yankee Notions, at Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway, and have received from Mr. James Myers a loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for three years, paid in, in cash, this day, by Mr. Myers, and not reclaimable until all the debts contracted by the firm shall have been paid.
F. RAWDON MYERS,
E. B. FAIRMAN,
WILLIAM KNISELY,
JAMES S. MYERS,
JOHN K. MYERS.
Dec. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WILLIAM TAPSCOTT has associated in business with him his sons GEORGE LETHBRIDGE TAPSCOTT and WILLIAM WESTERN TAPSCOTT, under the firm of TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., in New-York, and in connection with WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., of Liverpool, England, for the purpose of continuing a general shipping, commission, exchange and passenger business at No. 86 South-st., as carried on for the last twenty-five years.
The firm of TAPSCOTT & CO. will cease from and after this date.
WM. TAPSCOTT,
GEO. L. TAPSCOTT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. WM. W. TAPSCOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HESS, KESSEL & CO., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation. JULIUS HESS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. RUDOLPH KESSEL.

The undersigned will continue the importing and commission business, under the firm of J. HESS & CO., at the present premises No. 13 Park-place.
JULIUS HESS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of *WILLIAM OOTHOUT & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by* mutual consent, HENRY OOTHOUT retiring from business. Either partner will use the name of the firm in liquidation. WILLIAM OOTHOUT.
HENRY OOTHOUT.
WILLIAM OOTHOUT will continue the iron business from this date.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO. expired this day by its own limitation. Its affairs will be settled up and the business continued by Mr. JAS. C. HOLDEN, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862. JAMES C. HOLDEN,
CHAUNCEY J. HAWLEY,
PHILIP HEARTT.

MR. A. H. MANSFIELD HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our house.
HAVILAND, LINDSLEY & CO.,
JANUARY 1, 1863. Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD F. PATCHEN becomes a member of our firm this day.
T. KETCHAM & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—WE HAVE this day associated with us in business Mr. JOHN E. BYRNE. CLARK, WILSON & CO.
JAN. 1, 1863.

MR. ALLYN MARIE RETIRES THIS day from our firm. C. MARIE & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The 3d and 4th sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 23d, 1862, read as follows: § 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep, and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal-boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to said ... from the canals of the State, or arriving in said port from Albany or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.
§ 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats, barges, or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall use or occupy [illegible] for the purpose of using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in each year, [illegible] of any ... by owners ... under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port [illegible] after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be recovered by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels. ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port,
No. 40 Burling Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessment have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue; both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—FROM THIS date the Central Park drive for a length of seven and a half miles is open to the public, being the entire circuit of the Park from 59th-st. to 110th-st.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented, and claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.
And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSEY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of F. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsey County, Minnesota.
These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, (passed Sept. 25, 1862,) to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.
The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.
Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsey County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. F. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county. HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsey County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 5th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.
[illegible] due and not called for prior to the 5th day of February, 1863, will, thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.
Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st January, 1863, also the Coupons of such Bonds, due 1st April, 1863, (less three months' interest at six per cent. on the latter,) and the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st February, 1863, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d ult.
For Executive Committee, ROBERT BAYARD.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at the office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN S. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1862.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 17th inst., it was
Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PL.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

U. S. SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, American Gold, Demand Notes, for duties, purchased and always on hand, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers.
No. 31 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 31, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house.
Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863.
The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January. GEO. B. RUSSELL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 103 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. C. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $6, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on, and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 33 Exchange-place.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.—For particulars, apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, Treasurer American Railway Bureau, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 8th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.
Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed. to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.
It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.
The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.
The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.
GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.
We offer for sale $35,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1887. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $31,000, (and the taxable property in 1860 was $5,770,000;) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $231,000. *The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.*
San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1860. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.
Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 16, 1860. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," [illegible] until noon of the second day of January next.
J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties.
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 31 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1862.
THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK (Greenwich) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 24, 1862.
MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.—THE BONDS of the State of Michigan, known as the "Five Million Loan Bonds," payable on the first day of January, 1863, or thereafter at the pleasure of the State, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York, on the first day of January next. The unadjusted part-paid bonds of the same character will be adjusted and paid at the office of the State Treasurer, and also at the Michigan Insurance Bank in the City of Detroit at the same time.
The interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on all other bonds payable in the City of New York, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank. J. OWEN, State Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 28 William-st. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

[illegible]
COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1863, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid, after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on $150,000 first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 24, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

RICHMOND AND COVINGTON RAILROAD CO., OHIO.—The January Coupons of the Richmond and Covington Railroad Bonds will be paid on presentation, when due, at the St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN L. WINSIER, Treasurer.

COUPONS COLLECTED, PAYABLE IN ANY part of the United States. Uncurrent stocks, bonds, and other securities bought and sold upon commission, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, Treasurer American Railway Bureau, No. 67 William, corner Cedar-st.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, the new issue, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 5. GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per Duran.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS & TRADERS BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 22, 1862.
19TH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent., "free of Government tax," will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday the 5th day of January next.
By order of the Board.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 5.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec 18, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and of Five per Cent. on larger sums, which have been deposited three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1862.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal-st., in that City.
(Signed.) R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after* the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order, G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 5th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIdend, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

21ST DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Brooklyn, Dec. 29, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.
C. T. DISBROW, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2[illegible], 1862.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 5. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 5. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Money deposited on or before Saturday, the 10th of January, will draw interest from the 1st. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th January, will bear interest from the 1st January. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums from $500 to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.
GORDON McKAY, No. 121 Pearl-st., Boston.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR, consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. [illegible] on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, [illegible] where those afflicted with any form of private disease [illegible] prompt treatment, without risk or exposure [illegible] Syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, strictures, [illegible] cancers, secondary and constitutional [illegible] diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] manhood to the most shattered constitution [illegible] physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage [illegible] speedily cured. The men to consult are Ward & Powers, the champions and kings of [illegible] possessing the most certain, speedy [illegible] remedies in the world, guarantee a [illegible] in from one to three days. [illegible] Those who have used [illegible] without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. [illegible] The afflicted should [illegible] from receipt of a three [illegible].

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and infallible remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of [illegible] and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. [illegible] can and will cure you in less time and [illegible] any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to the soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while in absence of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them. They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 5 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of [illegible] a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES [illegible] the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the monthly [illegible] and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 18[illegible]—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 13th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 10 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, [illegible] Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. [illegible]

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, [illegible]

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station, [illegible] Albany at 10:30 A. M. [illegible] For all local trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot [illegible] E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., for Syosset. [illegible] P. M., for Hempstead. [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at [illegible] P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:37 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:23 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:5[illegible] P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., [illegible] for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at [illegible] for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: [illegible] Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Mail, daily [illegible] Accommodation, daily [illegible] Newburgh, Warwick [illegible] Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL [illegible] The most expeditious and reliable [illegible] Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to [illegible] St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and [illegible] at 8.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M., and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.40 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and [illegible] Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the [illegible] day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic [illegible] prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, [illegible] leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ARABIA, [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Jan. 21.
CHINA, [illegible] leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$135
Second Cabin Passage....100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON Commander, having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificates to that effect, will be dispatched

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL ON SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from....$110 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Second Cabin state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table....$[illegible]

Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food....$[illegible]

Steerage, with superior accommodations....$[illegible]

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans via Havana. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

FREIGHT TAKEN ONLY TO NEW-ORLEANS.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer TRADE WIND will leave for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The steamer EAGLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland on SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

HABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The [illegible] steamship PARKERSBURGH, Capt. [illegible] will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 3
GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	45
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45. For freight or passage, apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built iron steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail from New-York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st.

This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80; intermediate, $50; Steerage, $40—including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. FISKE, 200 tons burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.

For freight apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 23 Exchange-place.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—THE steamboat OSSEO will leave the Fulton Market Slip, at 9½ A. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 3, and the foot of 10th-st., East River, at 10 A. M., to convey passengers and their baggage for Liverpool to the steamer GREAT EASTERN. None but passengers allowed on board on Saturday.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE SUperior, fast-sailing, iron steamship MELVILLE, will leave Pier No. 10 North River, for New-Orleans, as above, on SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 88 South-st., or D. DE GOICOURIA, No. 11 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau....$50 00
Passage money to Havana....70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 28, 1862.

O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 28, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.

Jy31-law6mTh

PROPOSALS.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS for Lead Wire," will be received at this office until [illegible] the 2d day of January next, at 12 o'clock [illegible] the [illegible] quantity of Lead Pipe, viz.: [illegible] of Lead Wire, in. [illegible] diameter. [illegible] of Lead Wire, in. [illegible] diameter. to be delivered at the Washington Navy-yard, free of all expense to the Government, within ten days after the expiration of the advertisement, and subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the Government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 30 foot long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 25 feet long, 30 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 16 feet, 30 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.

Director....J. GRAU

OPENING OF THE SEASON. Farewell appearance in America of MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that his promised SECOND SEASON OF ITALIAN OPERA Will commence on MONDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1863, with the first farewell appearance of MISS KELLOGG, In Donizetti's tragic Opera, IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs.)

MISS KELLOGG....as....Paulina
BRIGNOLI....Poliuto | AMODIO....Severus

The remaining characters supported by the full strength of the company, with a grand mise en scene.

CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR, SIGNOR MUZIO

Ticket offices are now open for securing seats.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT. POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE, At present, of MISS BATEMAN, THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,

Whose arduous exertions during the past three months render it impossible to comply with the wishes of her friends in Brooklyn, by extending this brief series of representations. By universal request she will appear as PAULINE.

In Bulwer's beautiful play (never before produced in Brooklyn) of THE LADY OF LYONS,

Supported by Mr. Edwin Adams and the excellent company. To conclude with the petite comedy of MY AUNT.

DICK DASHALL....Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.

Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.

Director....Carl Anschutz

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 1. Sixty-second Opera Night. Weber's Grand Romantic Opera in Four Acts, DER FREISCHUTZ. DER FREISCHUTZ. DER FREISCHUTZ.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2. Sixty-third Opera Night. Mozart's Grand Romantic Opera in Three Acts THE SERAGLIO. (Die Entführung.)

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 3. Sixty-fourth Opera Night. OPERA AND BALLET. JEAN DE PARIS.

MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, AT IRVING HALL, On TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

On which occasion the first part of the Concert will consist of selections from M. Mollenhauer's new Opera, entitled THE CORSICAN BRIDE.

By the following distinguished artists: Madame ROTTER, Prima Donna. Mr. LOTTI, Tenor. Mr. WEINLICH, Basso. Mr. HARTMAN, Baritone. Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

The astonishing BRETTO Children will also assist. Master EMILE, Violinist, aged 13 years. Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years. Master RICARDO, Cornet, aged 7 years.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, AT IRVING HALL, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863. Assisted by the following artists: Mrs. J. E. THOMAS, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Signor ABELLA and THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. [illegible]

BANVARD'S [illegible] PANORAMA AND THE MISSISSIPPI will, on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, be open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and 7½ in the evening, in the new HALL OF ART, No. 59[illegible] Broadway. Admittance, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY

HAPPY NEW-YEAR. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama, FAUST AND MARGUERITE. MR. J. B. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES. THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable; some scenes Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be framed for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—New-York Herald.

"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—New-York Tribune.

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. B. Roberts, an actor of reputation, as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—New-York Times.

Faust....Mr. L. R. Shewell | Valentine, Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander....Mr. A. W. Fenno | Siebel....Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite....Miss Emily Thorne
Martha....Miss Mary Wells | Bertha....Mrs. J. R. Scott

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY RUNYON & DEMILT.
AND A FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 2, 1863, BENEFIT OF MR. J. B. ROBERTS.

Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.

GRAND NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT. THREE MERRY HOLIDAY PIECES, In all of which these most charming artists, MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS, appear, with SONGS, DANCES, and innumerable delights.

The performances will commence with the original legendary drama and romantic spectacle of THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

Con O'Carolan....Mr. Barney Williams
Molshee....Mrs. Barney Williams

After which the pleasant protean farce of IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

Letty....Mrs. Barney Williams
Assuming 6 DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

To conclude with the happiest of Irish farces, BARNEY THE BARON.

Barney the Baron....Mr. Barney Williams

Thus presenting an entertainment of unrivaled attraction. The same bill will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

Remember, THE LAST NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MASTER WILLIE PAPE, PIANIST.

Previous to his departure for Europe, will give a GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7. Assisted by a number of distinguished Artists. Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies [illegible] now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. [illegible] Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. N. E. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. W[illegible] Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

WALLACK'S.

Near Union-square. Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st. Open at 7¼; begins at [illegible] over before 11.

NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT. GREAT HOLIDAY PLAY. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 1ST JANUARY, 1863, FIFTH TIME of the VERY ATTRACTIVE COMIC DRAMA, THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Don Philip, the King Consort....Mr. Lester Wallack
(As originally acted by him.)
Don Manuel de Pontivedra....Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain....Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller....Mr. George Holland
Giralda, a Peasant Girl....Miss Mary Gannon
(As originally acted by her.)
Isabella, Queen of Spain....Miss Fanny Morant

FRIDAY—(By desire) LOVE AND MONEY. With a very full and complete cast.

Lord Fipley....Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)
The Mac Dunna of Dunna....Mr. Chas. Fisher
Claude Plantagenet....Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes....Mr. Norton
Craven Acton....Mr. Reynolds
Withers....Mr. Young
Helen Plantagenet....Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Fox French....Mrs. Vernon
Baroness....Mrs. Reeves
Sally Singleheart, a lodging-house keeper, Mrs. John Sefton

SATURDAY—Last time for the present. THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863, will be produced, for the first time here, the romantic drama of PAULINE. Appointments, Costumes and Scenery, by Isherwood, all new; Music by Mr. Stoepel. A great cast.

Box-book open for any of the above evenings.

In preparation—THE IRISH HEIRESS, BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, &c.

To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS and THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Open at 7; begins at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Jan. 1, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Commencing at 2 o'clock, LAST GRAND MATINEE OF THE GREAT HOLIDAY PLAY, BLONDETTE. BLONDETTE. BLONDETTE.

The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed. GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES, BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.

Produced at a cost of over TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, positively last two nights of BLONDETTE.

As the highly gifted and popular Comedienne MRS. JOHN WOOD Is engaged for a limited period, and will make her appearance on MONDAY, JAN. 5.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing that during the engagement of this talented artiste a number of new pieces will be produced in which she will appear.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1863. Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée. LE CODE DES FEMMES. LE SERMENT D'HORACE.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

MISS LAVINIA WARREN

Begs to announce to her numerous friends, in this manner, as it is impossible for her to answer privately their request for her CARTE DE VISITE, that they can be obtained at APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway, FREDERICKS & CO., No. 587 Broadway.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS, WITH music and new apparatus for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at Brady's Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) under the direction of a Professor for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' physical Institute of Boston. ABNER S. BRADY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, January 1, 1863.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY. NEW-YEAR'S DAY. NEW-YEAR'S DAY. NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

The time-honored Jubilee will be CELEBRATED AT THE MUSEUM with unwonted spirit and enthusiasm. SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES will be given nearly EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR.

The first commencing at 10½ o'clock forenoon. The magnificent Legendary Drama entitled THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT! THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT! THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT! THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT! THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT! THE JEWESS OF FRANKFORT! or, THE VISION OF FATE. THE VISION OF FATE. THE VISION OF FATE. THE VISION OF FATE.

Will be produced at each. This is one of the most fascinating and interesting pieces IN THE WHOLE CATALOGUE OF DRAMAS, and has been selected with especial reference to THE ENTERTAINMENT OF FAMILIES, which always make the Museum THEIR HOLIDAY RESORT.

It will be produced with new and exquisite scenery, beautiful music, rich and elegant costumes and [illegible] and by the ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY, which is confessedly the best [illegible].

This alone will make [illegible] attractive place of amusement [illegible] THIS GRAND FESTIVAL DAY.

But, in addition to this, the [illegible] on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, COMMODORE NUTT, [illegible] one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, the smallest man ever seen alive; eighteen years old, weighs but 24½ pounds, and stands but 29 inches high.

Also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY, which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.

ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR. BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS, ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 6[illegible] LBS. OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer, HERR DRIESBACH. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. LEWIS B. BROWN RETIRES FROM our firm from this date. New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

P. N. MYERS & CO.

Referring to the above announcement, the undersigned will continue the business as usual, under the same name and style as above.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

PETER N. MYERS, BENJ. G. LENNOX, LAWRENCE MYERS, Jr.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies....$10 [illegible]
Single Tickets for a Gentleman....[illegible]
Ladies' Tickets....[illegible]
Misses under 15 years of age....[illegible]

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the sole management of J. G. COLLINS. At PALACE MUSIC HALL, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Chinese Fiddle; Sally Come Up; Sighing for the Roost; Solo, "Zanpa;" The Three Graces; Banjo Solo; Brass Band; Drinking Song, and Burlesque Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Miss Julia Gould as....Lucrezia

Doors open at 6½; Concert begins at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,

Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT....Manager.

This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs. CELEBRATION OF THE GRAND NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 2 and 3, 1863, BY THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN TROUPE OF S. Q. STOKES.

This Company is composed of the most distinguished Riders and Gymnasts in the United States. PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.—GOODWIN & WILDER'S POLYORAMA OF THE WAR. GRAND MATINEES, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. Exhibitions, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25c. Children [illegible].

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts. will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. FILLOW, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 32 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 33 feet on Broadway, 80 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 104 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and particulars obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the new white marble building, No. 3 Broad-st., situate about sixty feet from Wall-st., finished in the best style, being very light, and well ventilated, with all the modern conveniences. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x16 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 24th-st.; price not to exceed $60 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GENTLEMEN.—Fine rooms, new French furniture, at No. 8[illegible] Broadway, first house above the residence of Judge Roosevelt; best of references will be required.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France, Offers for sale his LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c., at the lowest prices.

J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVerpool, shippers of the best varieties of GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS, would call the attention of Gas-light companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada. H. S. PARMELE, Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

62,500 cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
25,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
3,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
500 Norway Pine Spars.

Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 6 Pine-st.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on in my name, at No. 10 Hoboken, New-York City, [illegible] by sale to [illegible] All powers of attorney to any one to transact business in my name are hereby revoked and annulled. SAMUEL F. BARR. New-York, Dec. 30, 1862.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a first-class male as pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Call for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to F. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY American woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her residence; good reference given. Call at No. 327 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

LADIES' EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—EMployers can be supplied with competent teachers, book-keepers, copyists, photograph colorists, sewing-machine operators, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c., at Room No. 44 Bible House. Copying solicited. References—New-York: Rev. N. L. Rice, Rev. I. S. Prime, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Rev. G. L. Drace, A. Mervin, Esq., and several ladies.

MALES.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter, either in or out-door, by a man who can write a fair hand; understands marking; is quick and correct at figures. The advertiser is willing and able to work, and can produce good testimonials, if required. Address H. M., Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AS USEFUL YOUNG MAN.—A SITUATION wanted by an active young man in any capacity where he can make himself useful; understands horses; knows the City well, and can keep accounts; good reference. Address G. M., Box No. 2[illegible] Times Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED—As groom and coachman, a man who perfectly understands taking care of horses. None need apply except those having first-class City references for honesty, sobriety and capability. Apply at No. 41 East 18th-st., between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a French or German person, who understands her business and can dress hair; none need apply unless they have City references. Call at No. 18 West 20th-st.

TO PIANO-MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLYfinisher. A good workman can have steady work, and plenty of it. Apply at No. 248 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—FOR THE CLOAK AND MANTILLA department, a man who thoroughly understands the business, both as to manufacturing and sales. Address, personally or by letter, A. T. STEWART & CO.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO., NO. 30 JOHN-ST. FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Casters, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c. ALSO, Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety. Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG, No. 30 John-st.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

Skates from 25 cents to $[illegible], and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sizes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.

SIGMOND COOK, Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs. Sables, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

NO. 759 BROADWAY, WEDDINGS.

WEDDINGS, the inevitable WEDDINGS. One of the important necessities of the age is, to use the words of one accord, and for the Head Ornament select from TUCKER'S NEW.

BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS, BRIDESMAIDS WREATHS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,

Imported Bonnet Frames and Hoop Skirts.

SPRAGUE'S PATENT-LEVER SKATE BUCKLES. Wholesale and Retail, No. 345 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 3[illegible] Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 1[illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN

Bridgeport, TO-NIGHT, Jan. 1.
Yonkers, Jan. 2.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Jan. 3.
Albany, Jan. 6.
Troy, Jan. 6.
Auburn, Jan. 8.
Syracuse, Jan. 9.

And will deliver his first Oration in Tremont Temple, BOSTON, on MONDAY, Jan. 12.

Applications for engaging Mr. Mason Jones to be addressed to Box No. 1,2[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

No. 806 Broadway. THE BALL IS UP. Positively the last time in this City of Mr. DE CORDOVA'S very humorous and highly entertaining lecture, "THE BALL IS UP," with an introduction in verse. On TUESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 6. Doors open at 7; entertainment at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at all the music and bookstores and at the door.

HENRY C. KINNEY WILL DELIVER a lecture upon the Life, Times, Influence and Writings of Lord Bacon, at Clinton Hall, (Mercantile Library,) on TUESDAY NEXT, (Jan. 6.) The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 20 Nassau-st., and No. 316 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Gracel Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Morgan, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	C. Heinaken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 37 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 12 East 15th-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF CLASSICS, who has fitted boys for Yale and Harvard, and a superior mathematician, desires a situation. He has testimonials from, and can refer to prominent gentlemen, but relies for success upon his own intrinsic merit. He has had a large and successful experience, and was connected for several years with a first-class institution. Call on, or address INTERVIEW, at No. 48 John-st., New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful teacher desires an engagement either as Principal or Assistant; instruction both common and higher English, including mathematics and book-keeping; also, Latin and French if required; has first-class references and testimonials. For further particulars or an interview, address, till Jan. 5, A. C. H., Box No. 168 Times Office, or A. C. HORACE, New-York City.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, As resident governess, a German lady, who is perfectly competent to teach the English and German languages, and all other educational branches; also the rudiments of music; liberal salary given; undoubted references required. Address, with name, [illegible] Box No. 1,300 Post-office.

TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD EXperience in teaching classics, French and mathematics, desires a situation as private tutor, or to prepare a young man for college. Best of City references. Address [illegible] Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 180th-st. and Harlem River, Morrisania, N. Y. [illegible] W. DOBBINS.

TO BROKERS.—A FIRM JUST STARTING IN a general banking and commission business is desirous of forming a connection with an active member of the Stock Board, who can influence a fair amount of business. Address, with references, [illegible] Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 2 WEST 15TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays; [illegible] the coming year. FERRERO'S fourth annual private soirée dansante at the Academy of Music will take place on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1863.

BALLS.

THE 24TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 1[illegible] Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 2[illegible] Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.

We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.

STODART & MORRIS, Warerooms No. 506 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st. Mason Brothers. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-five other premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums whenever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it more than equals them;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of the kind."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as Thalberg, William Mason and Gottschalk, pianists; Morgan and Zundel, organists; Bradbury, Root, Lowell Mason, and many others.

Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 119 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

ORGANIST WANTED—FOR A PRESBYTErian Church; must be able to read difficult music; salary from $100 to $[illegible]. Address CHORISTER, Station [illegible]

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863.

All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely [illegible] Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at [illegible] JAMES L. KNYS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first class sewing-machines, [illegible] on easy installments. P. E. DIAMOND, 589 Broadway.

JAN 1863

DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

Mismanagement in Our Navy—What is Needed for Success.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 29, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is only when some great disaster occurs that the mind of the public and of Congress can be attracted to the defects in the administration of our public affairs which lead to such results; and as soon as the excitement produced by some such disgraceful example of our folly as the present impunity of the *Alabama* affords, has subsided, the authors of our disgrace hold up their heads again and proceed to reproduce the cause which will indefinitely reproduce disasters. Shall the present excitement bring us no better results? If not, I see no hope for our navy in the future—nothing but miserable inefficiency and constant national disgrace.

The fact now stands before the world that the rebel Government has a cruiser at sea, carrying a sufficient armament for most purposes, which defies the entire navy of the United States,—which paralyzes commerce, and compels us to transport our precious metals from one of our States to another in English ships, and through England itself, although we have some hundreds of war steamers, and are building as many more of the same kind as can be supplied with machinery by all the machine shops of the country. The explanation of this shameful fact is simple, and if Congress would attend to it the difficulty would [illegible] be corrected.

The whole reason why the *Alabama* can sail up to our coast with impunity, is her *superior speed*. In the war of 1812, the *Constitution* was the pride of our navy, and the terror of the enemy. Why? Simply because she could *outsail* the English ships. The enemy had many vessels of greater battery power—could hunt her with whole fleets of vessels her equals in power; but the *Constitution* never went to any fight in which she was inferior to the enemy, and never missed any fight in which she was superior. The whole British fleet had her becalmed in their presence off the Jersey shore, and if they could have persuaded her to stay, would have captured her, of course; but the breeze sprang up, and she sailed away, hovering near the flock of her pursuers, until she picked up some of them that had got separated from their fellows, and she might have continued that game for a year with safety. The lesson the *Constitution* taught falls now upon listless ears, until it is repeated at our expense, to our shame and ridicule, by a foe who have no harbors, and but one man-of-war.

The *Alabama* is said to have a speed of "*fourteen knots.*" She carries a light armament of heavy guns, and a crew of 150 men. With that speed she can carry her light armament and small crew away from or up to any proper war steamer, with two exceptions, perhaps, (and they are old ships,) in the service of the United States, and the *Vanderbilt* is the only temporary war steamer, outside of the regular navy, which can come up with her. The *San Jacinto* was lying in the neutral harbor of Martinique with the *Alabama*. She had a crew of five hundred men, and a heavy armament; but of what use were they? The *Alabama* sailed away and left her! The Navy Department may feel happy in contemplating the great battery and the noble crew of fighting men on board that ship; but without the power to carry them to the enemy, they are but a useless expense to the people, and in effect a discredit rather than an honor to our country. What happened to the *San Jacinto* will happen to every other ship of the navy, with, perhaps, two exceptions, if they ever fall in with the *Alabama*; and if the *Vanderbilt* meets her, and she can go fourteen knots, as they say, the chances are, that in a stern chase, she will disable the *Vanderbilt's* engines before she can be overtaken; for it must be remembered that the *Vanderbilt* cannot maintain a speed to exceed fifteen knots.

The question, of course, comes, why is it that our entire navy wants the speed necessary to cope with such a ship as the *Alabama*, or such a hundred of others belonging to other nations; and it can only be answered by declaring the willful stupidity and ignorance of the two departments of the navy which produce our men-of-war—the *Engineering* and *Construction* Bureaus.

Speed in a steamer is simply the measure of the relation between power and weight; and higher speed results only from diminishing weight or increasing power or both. Good model is the result of light weight, in proportion to the length and width of the ship; for within certain limits of length and width it is apparent that every pound of added weight either sinks the ship deeper in the water, or requires a "fuller model" to sustain it at a fixed draft, and in either case requires more power to drive it.

Before the present Administration came into power, the preceding ones had built only a few steamers, and had, among others, produced the *Iroquois*, a second-class sloop, built on plans furnished by a shop in this city. I mention her name because she has become somewhat famous for her good qualities and her speed; and I observe in the *Herald*, to-day, her name mentioned as the only one of the screw steamers of the navy which could overtake the *Alabama*. The *Iroquois*, however, is not a particularly good steamer, but she is so much better than all the recent ships of the navy, as to make them perfectly ridiculous by comparison. The merit of the *Iroquois* consists not in lightness or model, but *in her power*; and her superiority in that is produced by working steam *expansively*, and using the best form of slide-valve "cut-off" now known. In other particulars, she does not differ materially from the ships of her class since built.

When Mr. LINCOLN came into power, he appointed as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy Mr. ISHERWOOD—a person who had qualified himself by active political service, and was at the time one of the Engineers of the Navy. This person had recently made himself somewhat notorious by publishing a book, in blue and gold binding, announcing the remarkable discovery, made exclusively by him, that there was no advantage in using a "cut-off" on steam-engines, and that all the engineers of the world, from JAMES WATT down, were ignorant in comparison with the author of that blue book. Of course, every one who ever paid the coal bills for a steam-engine knows how utterly false this is; and I have too much respect for Mr. ISHERWOOD's knowledge of what is well known in every steam mill in the country by the most ignorant, to suppose that he believes it himself. But the book, (the only book, by the way, I ever had, in which every material proposition, *without exception*, is demonstrably false), looked scientific, and Mr. ISHERWOOD was appointed Engineer-in-Chief. The law under which this appointment was made, did not give the President much choice, for this same Mr. ISHERWOOD claims the merit of having got a provision into a statute requiring the Engineer-in-Chief to be appointed from the engineers of the navy—of whom he was one—whereof the number of eligible candidates was very small. Under this law the best *engineer* in the world cannot become Engineer-in-Chief, unless he will first become an *engine-driver* in the Navy; and if the Committee who passed it, had any theory, it must have been, either that no more knowledge is needed to control the construction of a navy, than is required to qualify an engine-driver for a ship; or else, that the United States had in its service under the humble guise of *engine-drivers*, a body of *engineers* competent to decide the difficult and complex question of construction, each one of whom, if out of the service, could earn much more than his wages as an engine-driver, in the intellectual and agreeable employment of studying the laws which control such questions, and in improvising engines for others' uses. Or, perhaps, like the Japanese grandees, who came on board Commodore PERRY's steamer at Jeddo, and were struck with such awe at the supposed power of the engine-driver—who with a crowbar was working the valves of the engine to allow the steam to drive it—that they offered to purchase such a man for a large sum of money, our legislators had the impression that the engine-drivers, who run our machines, must necessarily know all about the laws of steam and dynamics, and be qualified to construct as well as to drive an engine. But whatever may have been their reasons, they have made it impossible for the Government to have the services of any one as Constructing Engineers for the navy, except some person whose talents, up to the time of his appointment to this very important duty, have been of no more value to himself or to the world, than to be spent upon the very useful, but extremely simple problem, of "standing around" a steam engine so many hours a day, while the firemen kept it moving by feeding the furnaces with coal; and so Mr. LINCOLN had to appoint one of these—and that one was ISHERWOOD.

Having printed it in a book that a cut-off is of no use, (although there is not a steamboat, nor a factory of any size in the United States, driven by steam, which does run or can run successfully without a cut-off,) Mr. ISHERWOOD at once proceeded to put his discovery into practice, and tried his 'prentice hand on the "gunboats." The history of those engines, if it were not so suggestive of national disgrace, would be laughable. Instead of making, or permitting others to make, engines as good at least as those of the *Iroquois*, he had the plans drawn at Washington, photographed and distributed to the various shops; and they were to go without a cut-off. It was given out that the gunboats would be very fast, (the blue book said so,) and public expectation was at the highest. When the boats started, however, they were very slow and very expensive of fuel; besides being afflicted with other disorders, which may be better described by the term that the physicians use when the diseases are numerous and incurable—"a complication of disorders." These engines were the first, I believe, which were designed at Washington. Before then the method was to invite proposals, accompanied by drawings, from the whole country, and then a Board of "Engineers" sat to select the plan out of all presented—thus exercising a function of very inferior importance to that of creating the plans—and the engines were built by those who designed them. But Mr. ISHERWOOD knew better than that—he had it all in his book, bound in "blue and gold," and he invited no other man to aid the Government. If he had, the builders would have guaranteed results, and the Government would only have paid for what it got. Now, the only redress is to be found in reading the book, where any one can see that Mr. ISHERWOOD is right, and if the ships won't go, so much the worse for the ships.

There are some circumstances about these gunboats which are very suggestive, and I will mention them here, leaving others to draw the inferences. There is a plan of boilers known as "Martin's boilers," for which Mr. MARTIN got a patent from the Patent-office, when he was Engineer-in-Chief. These boilers, from their construction, must be high, and if used in the gunboats must rise above water, and subject the men to a certain and horrible death by scalding, if the ship should be struck midships by a shot in action. Numerous other forms of boilers could be used as good as these, and yet be below water, but no patent fee could be got for them. Mr. ISHERWOOD required the contractors who made these engines to use these boilers, and to pay Mr. MARTIN his fee for the patent before they could get their money from the Government. The patent, however, does not belong to Mr. MARTIN, but to Mr. MONTGOMERY, to whom the Patent-office issued it over the one granted to Mr. MARTIN, upon proof that he and not Mr. MARTIN was the inventor—and so the record stands this day—yet Mr. ISHERWOOD compelled the builder to pay Mr. MARTIN for a boiler which ought never to have been used at all, and the title to which, if it were to be used, was, by the judicial decision of the Government, acting through the Patent-office, in another man. Mr. MONTGOMERY has demanded his fees for it over again, but as the Government, by its Engineer-in-Chief, has compelled the builders to pay another man for his property, they refuse to pay him, and so he is defrauded. What does that mean?

Mr. SEWELL has a patent for a particular way of making tight the ends of the tubes used in a "surface condenser," and upon the strength of that patent is supposed by some to be the inventor of a surface condenser itself. His way of tightening the tubes is not a particularly good way, in my opinion, and certainly not so good as a well-known way of doing it which has been in use for thirty years. Mr. SEWELL, like Mr. MARTIN, is also an Ex-Engineer of the Navy, and Mr. ISHERWOOD's particular friend. When the places for the engines were given out, a surface condenser called "SEWELL'S," was required, and the contractor compelled to pay him his fees before they got their money. The object of the surface condenser is to make fresh water for the boilers, but when the first of these machines started, it refused to perform that office, and the boilers were as salt as if no such machines were used. That it must have been so, is manifest enough from the drawings, without seeing it tried; that it is so, every one knows who knows the boats. Yet from that time to this, every other gunboat has the same machine in it, although, one after the other, they have all produced the same result. If any one wishes to know the facts in detail, let the builders be examined, or let the engineers of the boats be called and sworn. But while money is thus paid on compulsion for a machine which every builder and every engineer knows to have proved itself worse than useless in all their gunboats, Mr. PIRSSON is the inventor of a *condenser*—not of a way of packing the tubes of one—and there was, and now is, unless destroyed, a certificate on file in the Navy Department at Washington, by Mr. ISHERWOOD himself, that he used that condenser three years on the engines of the *San Jacinto*, when he was driving them, and that the water kept so fresh all that time in the boilers that no salt was ever blown off.

The cost of making these SEWELL'S condensers is so much more than that of making PIRSSON's, that Mr. PIRSSON has informed me that he would be content to take the difference of cost for his patent fee—thus saving the other fee, and securing a well-known and efficient instrument. And to make the complication complete, these condensers so used under the name of SEWELL's are a plain infringement of one of Mr. PIRSSON's patent, and he has demanded compensation for the use of it. What does all this mean?

The great merit claimed for these engines in not having a cut-off, was their simplicity—a merit which, when the engine-drivers on duty wear *gold lace*, a *sword* and gloves, and set the firemen to be engine-drivers, I am compelled to allow as necessary to be attained; but when several of these boats were required to go up the river from New-Orleans, they were broken down in their *valve-gear*, the very part where simplicity was so commended. And on the trial trip of one of these boats in New-York, the valve-gear was of such a very *simple* construction that the boat could not be stopped, and it ran over and sank a vessel loaded with shell at the Navy-yard, costing thereby a large sum of money for simplicity.

And then, to complicate still further the diseases of these unfortunate gunboats, the Bureau of Construction lent a hand; and, when the boats were launched, they drew about a foot more water than they were calculated and coppered to draw, thus showing that the constructor could not *guess* within about 200 tons the weight of vessels which ought to have been known to an inch. It was laughable enough to see them, as I saw them, coppering this top foot after the boats were overboard, by floating around them on a raft. Of course, if the Government had called upon the builder who built these boats to construct them so that they would only draw the fixed draft, and yet carry the required weight, it would have been done; but the Bureau of Construction knew better than that, and furnished the models themselves, and we have the gunboats.

The same operations which so signally failed on those gunboats, have been repeated on the sloops, and the general result is that the speed has fallen off below the standard reached before this reign of ignorance and presumption began; and now we see an enemy we are accustomed to despise, flying his flag in the face of our navy with impunity upon a war steamer which can go to its own fights and stay away from any one's else, as it pleases; and when we ask for speed to pursue him, we must find it either in vessels built years ago, or in private ships temporarily used, whose machinery is liable to be disabled at once by a broadside.

And now, Mr. Editor, is it not time that this system should be stopped? Either go back to the plan of inviting and using the talent of the whole country, and confine the Engineer-in-Chief to the duty of regulating the stations and services of the other engine drivers in the navy, as before Mr. ISHERWOOD's time it was; or offer a compensation for the service of some scientific *engineer*, which will command the abilities necessary to deal with these difficult problems, and exclude from the place men who use it rather to promote the personal interest of their particular friends than to increase the power of the country in its struggle for existence as one of the family of nations. Will not Congress look to it that these outrages cease?

Of course, Mr. Editor, I know that in making this exposure I shall incur the enmity of a class interested in maintaining the present order of things. I have no other interest in it than to serve my country, if possible, by pointing out the true path to follow in this particular branch of its service; and knowing, as I do, the miserable results which have flowed from the present system, I could not conscientiously allow this present moment to pass without saying at least as much as I have said. When I see a man who certainly could not get employment in any private concern to decide any question of engineering, raised from the respectable, but humble position of an engine-driver, to the responsible and important duty of fixing the character of our navy, on his own responsibility, and without appeal for the next generation; and when I see that man shutting the door against all the ability of the country, while at the same time he pronounces presumptuously, that all the world's science is at fault in regard to a vital question affecting the speed of the navy, and when I see him spending hundreds of millions of the public money upon the faith of this presumptuous dogma of his own, unsupported by any man of recognized knowledge in the world, and in the face of notorious innumerable facts to the contrary, I should think myself an unworthy citizen if I longer kept silence. Whether in the clash of arms, and in the general decay of public honesty, I shall be heard, of course I cannot foresee, but at least I have done my duty. VINDEX.

N.B.—Since writing the above, I have ascertained the particulars of the failure of the four sloops-of-war built by Mr. ISHERWOOD, which have just been completed. They are of the class of the *Iroquois*. Their names are the *Ossipi*, *Juniata*, *Monongahela* and *Lackawanna*.

The *Ossipi* made a number of trial trips, and was at last pronounced fit for service, and sent to sea. She reached Fortress Monroe in a damaged state—her Sewell condenser broken down, and her valves, made for simplicity, so cut by their own action as to be unfit for use. A Board of Engineers has *condemned* her condenser.

The *Monongahela* was run *at the dock* at Philadelphia, and she has cut her "simple" valves so that she is unfit for use, and a large expense must be incurred before she will be ready to do it again.

The *Juniata* broke down twice on two trial trips, and now has cut her valves so as to be unfit for service.

The *Lackawanna*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been run at the dock, and has begun to cut her valves. She has not yet made her trial trip, but as she is just like all the others, no doubt she will have the same fate.

The disgraceful fact is that no one of these vessels—built, as they are, at immense cost, and with the best materials and workmanship which our shops can furnish—is fit for service, and that their failure is due simply to the ignorance of the plans on which they are built. And the astounding fact is true that, in the face of these results, other engines from the same drawing are being built, to still further disgrace our country and squander our money. Will not Congress investigate these facts? V.

THE ALABAMA.

Eighteen Men-of-War After Her—The Way Secretary Welles Has Slept—The Work of the Navy-Yards.

The failure of our naval vessels to capture the *Alabama* before this time has caused the most erroneous impressions to prevail relative to the doings of the Navy Department. The public has been so far misled in this matter that it is only right to state the facts of the case. Notwithstanding the still unchecked success of Capt. SEMMES, it is beyond contradiction that the history of the American, English or French Navy furnishes no parallel for the feats accomplished by our naval authorities in connection with the much-dreaded pirate. In times of peace we had six Navy-yards, which were pretty generally kept going, providing for the current wants of the forty men-of-war we used to have in commission. When war came upon us, Norfolk and Pensacola were swept away, leaving only New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Portsmouth, N.H., (Washington being an ordnance yard chiefly,) available. And these have had to fit out a series of squadrons, in fifteen months, which could not be armed elsewhere in the same time. *We have now over sixty vessels more in commission than England*, and to keep their wants supplied, to keep them repaired always relieved at the proper time, and to have ships approaching completion as others wear out, is one item of the daily work of the four Navy-yards named. Besides doing it well, time has been found, within the brief space of three months, to equip a fleet for the purpose of overhauling the *Alabama*, which is now represented in every sea. In order to estimate the extraordinary energy required to accomplish this it is only necessary to know that not one vessel in forty at Mr. WELLES' command would be worth anything for the business. The proper ships had to be first picked out, and as they all need great alterations, and as some of them were at the farthest end of the blockade, time was required to bring them home and put them in proper trim. And now, after twelve weeks' work, the following fleet is on the ocean, every vessel belonging to it a match for the *Alabama*, *save in speed*, and several well able to overhaul her:

Vessels.	How long out.	Screw or Paddle.
Chippewa	A few weeks	Screw
Dacotah	Four weeks	Screw
Juniata	Bound out	Screw
Kearsage	Three weeks	Screw
Minnesota	Ordered off	Screw
Powhattan	Some weeks	Screw
Rhode Island	Three weeks	Paddle
Vanderbilt	Five weeks	Paddle
San Jacinto	Some months	Screw
Tuscarora †	Three weeks	Screw
Canandaigua	Some weeks	Screw
Mohican	Some weeks	Screw
Fast steam frigate	Under orders	Screw
Fast steam frigate	Ready Jan. 10	Screw
Fast steam gunboat	Sails next Wednesday	Screw
Colorado	A week	Screw
[illegible]	Two weeks	Screw
Sacramento	Under orders	Screw

*Sent first after Sumter. †Called from Europe.

As the armament or tonnage of these ships is not given, it can convey no information to the enemy. Some of the vessels named were not fitted out especially for the duty they are now believed to be engaged in. Besides putting these craft in fighting and chasing condition, the aforesaid four Navy-yards have had to dispatch the following vessels for current blockade service, the neglect of which upon the capture of the *Alabama* would not atone for:

Vessels.	Rate.	What Done.
Alabama	Purchased paddle	Overhauled, *in toto*.
A. Houghton	Store-ship	Repaired.
America	Yacht America	Almost rebuilt.
Colorado	50-gun frigate	Repaired, *in toto*.
Canandaigua	Iron sloop	Fitted out.
Dale	Sailing corvette	Repaired.
De Soto	Paddle steamer	Repaired.
Daylight	Screw steamer	Repaired.
E. B. Hale	Screw steamer	Repaired.
Florida	Sidewh'l steamer	Repaired.
Housatonic	Screw sloop	Fitted out.
Iroquois	Steam gunboat	Thoroughly over'ld.
Lackawanna	Steam frigate	Finished.
Massachusetts	Troop ship, tran't	Refitted.
Midnight	Bark	Refitted.
Montgomery	Screw steamer	Repaired.
Monticello	Screw steamer	Repaired.
Maratanza	Screw steamer	Repaired.
Mahaska	Paddle steamer	Repaired.
Monongahela	Screw	Was finished.
Monitor	Iron-clad	Overhauled.
Magnolia	Side-wheel stm'r	Repaired.
Potomska	Screw steamer	Repaired.
Sagamore	Screw steamer	Finished.
Shepherd Knapp	Ship	Repaired.
Sonoma	Paddle-wheel	Finished.
Sacramento	Steam-frigate	Now ready.
Troja	Steam gunboat	Finished.
Unadilla	Screw steamer	Repaired.
Water Witch	Paddle-wheel	Repaired.
Wissahickon	Screw-gunboat	Repaired.

This is twelve weeks' work, but it does not include the new men-of-war now in progress, of which twelve or fifteen are building at the four Navy-yards. Nor does it include vessels fitted up elsewhere, and sent to the yards for "final preparations," which often occupy weeks, storeships were provisioned, transports commissioned and sent away, and other work done which should be performed if troops were to be fed or a blockade maintained.

We challenge any naval power in the world to show such a twelve weeks' work as this. Under the circumstances, the mere manning of such a fleet as ours, and keeping it supplied with beef, bread, butter, cheese, flour, raisins, apples, &c., is marvelous. France challenged the world to equal her sending off 14,000 men in transports, and about ten men-of-war, in two weeks. We have sent as many in a week, if the everlasting changing of crews, relieving and reshipping were taken into account.

While all these facts are true, it may seem strange that the energy and resources of the country cannot result in ridding the ocean of a pestering pirate. Officers of the highest standing give the following reasons for this:

First. In the *Alabama* everything is sacrificed for speed. It would not do to build men-of-war on that plan before the pirate's peculiarities were known, and since, the most expeditious constructor could not have completed her equal.

Second: The difficulty of finding one small ship on the wide ocean, especially when she can have as bright a lookout as her competitor, and can get out of the way with great alacrity.

Third: There is not in the United States, to be purchased for love or money, a steamer possessing the speed necessary to catch her, and at the same time the strength to catch her.

GRAND EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.

A Night-watch of Freedom at Shiloh Church—Great Excitement and Rejoicing Among the Colored People—Prayers, Speeches, Songs, Dirges and Shouts.

In anticipation of the Emancipation Proclamation, which the President is expected to issue to-day, the colored people of this City held a grand jubilee last night at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets. By 9 o'clock in the evening the church was filled to overflowing, nearly one-third of the audience being white. Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, pastor of Shiloh Church presided, and among the speakers were Rev. S. C. JOCELYN, C. C. LEIGH, EDWARD GILBERT, JULIUS C. MORELL, and others.

The ceremonies were opened at 10 o'clock by prayer from Rev. DANL. H. VANDERVOORT, colored. After this came a hymn, and the Chairman then introduced Rev. G. S. JOCELYN, who spoke of the progress of Emancipation throughout the world, instancing England, Turkey, Russia, the District of Columbia, &c. The most loyal people in this country he said were the blacks, and if the President's Emancipation Proclamation had been issued on the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumter the nation would have been saved the deluge of blood that had since flowed throughout the land. (Applause.) The next speaker was Hon. C. C. LEIGH who recounted the meritorious deeds of the black men in past ages, and exhorted his hearers to emulate their example, and show themselves worthy of the position among the races which they aspired to reach. Turning to the institution of Slavery in this country, he spoke in severe terms of the support it had received from a corrupt and hireling clergy. No vile debauchee, [illegible] no scoffer from the purlieus of vice, up to the polished HUME or the wit VOLTAIRE, had ever inflicted such stabs upon our holy religion as these hireling priests, who made the Word of God speak in favor of that "sum of all villainies," American Slavery. (Great applause.) The speaker closed by expressing the love and veneration he had always entertained for the old flag of his country, which, now that it was about to be unfurled in the cause of universal freedom, was still more dear to his heart than ever before.

Mr. JULIUS C. MORELL was then introduced as a native of North Carolina, and said that, though he was born in the Old North State, he felt no particular pride in it, for he had seen many other places which he would have preferred to be born in. North Carolina, he said, was a very good place to be born in, and a most excellent place to get out of. (Laughter and applause.) The speaker recounted many of the barbarities of Slavery that had come under his observation when a boy, and said that the present rebellion would have broken out long ago had it not been for the much reviled Abolitionists. The black men of the South were long ago maturing plans of a general uprising, which would have deluged the South in blood, but about that time the anti-Slavery societies of the North sprung up, and, through their preaching and promises, the slaves were induced to keep quiet. He, however, saw the finger of God in this delay. It was His design to chastise the nation for the great sin of Slavery ere the bond of the slave were broken. This was now being done by civil war, when almost every home throughout the land was filled with lamentation and mourning.

At the close of Mr. MORELL's remarks, the Chairman, Mr. GARNET arose and said that he perceived a person in the audience who, if he should die in the next five minutes, would have done more to destroy this vile institution of Slavery than any man in the country—he referred to HORACE GREELEY. (Loud cheers for HORACE GREELEY, and cries of "GREELEY," "GREELEY.") When the tumult following the announcement of Mr. GREELEY's name had subsided, Mr. GARNET stated to the audience that he should be obliged to take it all back; he was mistaken in the man; it was not Mr. GREELEY after all. (Great laughter.) He hoped the gentleman would not take it as an offence to be mistaken for Mr. GREELEY, for nobody would be ashamed to look like him.

A VOICE—Some of the most eminent writers have called Mr. GREELY handsome. [Great laughter.]

Mr. GARNET here announced that it lacked only 15 minutes of 12 o'clock, and at 5 minutes before 12 the audience would unite in silent prayer. Meantime, Mr. GILBERT would address the audience.

Mr. GILBERT commenced speaking, but had not gone far before he was requested to stop, as the time for prayer had arrived.

A solemn dirge was then played on the organ. At the close of which the whole audience knelt for five minutes in silent prayer.

At the expiration of that time the choir sang the hymn commencing, "Blow, ye trumpets blow, the year of jubilee has come," in which the audience joined.

The Chairman then read a dispatch from Washington, saying that President LINCOLN would issue the Emancipation Proclamation at 12 o'clock M., to-day.

This announcement was greeted with the most tumultuous cheers, which lasted some minutes, and were followed by three cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, three cheers for freedom, &c., &c. Mr. GILBERT then resumed his speaking, and threw a damper on the enthusiasm of the audience by commencing to grumble and find fault because the Proclamation was to be "issued as a military necessity, and not as an act of justice." His audience did not appear to sympathize with his troubles in that line, and he soon dried up.

Other speakers followed, and the jubilee was kept up to a late hour in the evening, the audience singing "Old John Brown" and other similar songs, shouting, praying and rejoicing.

The Chimes at Trinity.

RINGING THE OLD YEAR OUT AND THE NEW YEAR IN.

Everybody down town last night who had nothing to do, and a great many who make a special point of hearing the Chimes toll a requiem to the Old Year, and a welcome to the New, crowded the sidewalks of Broadway and Wall-street to hear Mr. JAS. E. AYLIFFE ring his accustomed changes on the bells of Trinity. At about a quarter to twelve the programme was commenced with variations on the full complement of eight bells; then followed the favorite tunes of "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Old Dog Tray," a grand medley, arranged by Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW, "Evening Bells," "Last Rose of Summer," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" and "Yankee Doodle;" the listening public being finally played to their several domicils to the plaintive melody of "Home, Sweet Home." The sky was clear overhead, and the gusts of wind that blew fitfully through the night made the pealing voices of the chimes surge, now mournfully, now merrily, over the lower part of the City. There ought to be a peal of bells up-town, to keep the chimes of Trinity in countenance.

Stuart's Reported Raid into Maryland a Hoax.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

This afternoon's *Star* says:

"There is no truth in the current story that STEWART's Cavalry have crossed the Potomac into Maryland, telegraphed here last evening. The rumor grew out of the fact that night before last ten or twelve rebel guerillas crossed from Ball's Bluff over to Harrison's Island, probably designing a brief thieving expedition into Maryland; but seeing that their motions were observed from the North shore, they prudently returned into London County before daybreak. This is the whole truth concerning the "body of 1,500 Confederate cavalry" crossing the river into Maryland, over which secesh here was rubbing its hands last night.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Direct and reliable intelligence from Harper's Ferry and other points along the line of the Upper Potomac, shows that the reported rebel raid into Maryland is entirely untrue. A small body of WHITE's Cavalry has been seen on the south bank of the Potomac, upon which a variety of wild reports of invasion were based.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The year just closed is admitted by all as the most prosperous in the history of California, as far as mercantile and manufacturing interests are concerned. The agricultural and mining interest has never been in a better condition. The city and State are increasing rapidly in population and wealth.

Exchange on Atlantic cities is the same as on last steamer day. Currency Bills, 20@22 discount; Coin, 5@6 premium; Sterling Exchange has advanced to 47½@48 for bankers; Legal tenders, 32@34.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands were confirmed at the so-called Reformed Catholic Church, Nov. 28. Bishop STANLEY and other English missionaries performed the ceremonies.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CHANCE.—KNOX'S furs and KNOX'S hats and caps are appropriate holiday gifts, and a set of the former could not fail to prove acceptable to any lady of intelligence, while a KNOX hat would be equally worthy the approval of any of the sterner sex fortunate enough to receive such a gift. When you make a present, see that it combines utility with elegance, and the place to select it is at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GALA TIMES TO-DAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Splendid Dramatic performances every hour to accommodate the throngs of visitors. A beautiful drama prepared expressly for the day will be played at each—it is called "The Jewess of Frankfort, or The Vision of Fate. Commodore NUTT, the Albino Family, performing bears, &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the most exquisite little divinity in human form ever beheld, has permitted us to photograph her, and her thousands of friends will be glad to learn that they can get her *carte de visite* here. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MISS LAVINIA WARREN begs to refer her numerous friends, who are pressing her for her *cartes de visite*, to APPLETON & CO., GURNEY & SON and FREDRICK's. All of whom have them in various costumes and characters.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A MENTAL PORTRAIT.—A suitable holiday present, for lady or gentleman, would be a written description of character, as given by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 31.—*In steamship Scotia for Liverpool.*—Col and Mrs. G. Farmer, Eng.; Mrs. E. W. Hutton and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Berdell, New-York; S. Lazard, California; John H. Fuller, Canada; Jas. Marshall Upfell, England; Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hunt, New-Bedford; Mrs. Polhemus, Geo. M. Miller, New-York; F. J. Alvilez, Cuba; B. H. Hughes, Canada; D. Olyphant, J. F. D. Lanier, Ed. Turpin, New-York; Viscount de Beaumont, Washington; W. H. Peace, New-York; Capt. Payster and servant, H. Brentsman, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. R. Parker, Jr., Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralby, England; Ed. Fuller, C. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dinnock and servant, George Tait, Thomas Drew, J. Sykes, Jr., New-York; Hon. Henry Monck, Thos. E. Wilkinson, Canada; C. Griffiths, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thorne, Miss Thorne, Canada; G. Lanzawich, Trieste, Aust.; W. Selleck, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. M. Rowland, [illegible] Charles Weinsheimer, New-York; A. Logan, [illegible] California; Henry Wright, New-Britain, Conn.; W. Taylor, Liverpool; A. Gerard, New-York; Mrs. Mason, England; J. Gilchrist, San Francisco; H. W. Tuffry, New-Orleans.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 17.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—J. J. Willis, W. V. Potter, M. Bradley, L. S. Fernandes, Mrs. Bloise, Miss Glaranz, Mr. Brown, S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hayes, J. Smith, T. E. Schmidt, Mr. Owens, W. D. Paterson, S. B. Potts, W. A. Robinson, Miss Smith, Miss Scrimtauer, Miss S. D. B. Deremus, Mons. Dieppe Henis and lady, J. Horspool, Mrs. Muirand, Capt. Mumford, J. Haigh, M. Hanson, B. Rodingney, H. Perman.

In steamship Ella Worley, from Havana and Key West.—Joseph Arrowsmith, Oscars Ramilliom, Madame A. F. Martinez, A. R. Fernandez, Miss Fanny Peralta, Frank Barstow, Chas. L. Prescott and lady, Dr. J. J. Wilson and son, Master R. Sheen. *Key West*—Dr. L. J. Draper, U. S. N.; Maj. Yard, U. S. A.; Maj. Clark, U. S. A.; A. W. Merrill, Paymaster U. S. A.

In bark Waltham, from Cadiz.—Capt. H. L. Flagg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 43 | Moon sets.... 4 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 37 | Gov. Island. 5 26 | Hell Gate.... 6 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamers Tubal Cain, Bartlett, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Mystic, Newcomb, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Admiral, (Brem.,) Hasloop, Marseilles, Balmer & De Veste; Villafranca, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley.

Barks Gan Eden, Reed, New-Orleans, J. B. Gager; Barbaresco, (Aust.,) Giacich, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son; Houston, Starr, Hilton Head.

Brigs Ben Carver, Perry, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; J. B. King, Coffill, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolf; Sea Bird, (Br.,) Hamilton, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Wince, (Aust.,) Maresich, Cork, Heineken & Reichen; James Stewart, (Br.,) Ross, St. Johns, N. F., Nadier & Welsford; J. W. Congdon, Simmons, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; Mary Stewart, Dennison, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Appolino, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Baltimore, C. B. Swain; Consuelo, (Mex.,) Clark, Laguayra, Pierce & Thebaud.

Schooners L. P. Smith, Osborne, Washington, Jonas Smith & Co.; Mary Parker, Foley, Cherrystone; Elizabeth Ann, Hudson, Chincoteague; Two Brothers, Ward, Annapolis; Wm. Clark; Albert Mason, Douglas, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; R. F. Stockton, Van Cleaf, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dundee, (Br.,) Lossier, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; E. E. De Hart, Cummings, Jacmel, R. Thackery; Orion, (Br.,) Tobias, Oporto, Bentley, Smith & Co.; James Brophy, Mullin, St. Pierre, Martinique, Metcalf & Duncan; Rover, (Br.,) Smith, Montego Bay, Tyson & Smith; Gen. John Cropper, Thornton, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven; John Jones, Connor, Wilmington, J. M. McKee; Central America, Leffert, Philadelphia, Dunham & Colby; E. C. Scribner, Hall, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Euphenia, Lee, Miragoane, Brett, Son & Co.; Addie E. Barnes, Sears, St. John, P. R.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, Brooks, Liverpool 17th and Queenstown 18th Dec., with 23 cabin and 132 steerage passengers, H. S. mails and a full cargo. City of Washington arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. Tuesday, Dec. 23, lat. 50 16 N. lon. 26 20 W., 1 P. M., passed R. M. steamship China, bound E.; Friday, 26th, lat. 46 36, lon. 49 10, passed an iceberg; Saturday, Dec. 27, off Cape Race, passed an iceberg.

Steamship Ella Worley, Schenck, Havana Dec. 25, via Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Trujillo & Vining. Experienced heavy weather from Hatteras.

Steamer Star of the South, Woodhull, Hilton Head, to the U. S. Quartermaster. She brings 136 sick and wounded soldiers.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to N. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Junior, Schenck, New-Bedford 60 hours.

Ship Johanna, (Prus.,) Domke, London 57 ds., in ballast to Wm. Salem.

Bark Katharine Maude, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Anderson, Malaga Nov. 21, passed Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to master. Had strong westerly gales. Off Georges, Dec. 21, Frederick Fuqier, seaman, fell from the fore topsail yard overboard, and was drowned. Dec. 17, lat. 33 33, lon. 49 17, passed a vessel bottom up, painted black, about 300 tons burden.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Below.

Ship Enoch Bernard, Hess, from London Nov. 6. Brig Brothers, also 1 ship, 1 bark, and 2 brigs unknown. Katharine Maud, Pictou, Malaga Nov. 14.

Sailed.

Steamships Bio Bio, Havana; Scotia, (Br.,) Liverpool. Steamers Thomas Swann, John Brooks, Tilley. Ship Horatio; bark Pathfinder; brigs, Victorine, Boston Lady, Yasin; schrs. Breeze, Catharine, San Lorenzo, John R. McFee.

Miscellaneous.

The late voyage of the steamship City of Washington hence to Liverpool, is called the quickest on record by a screw steamer. The following is an abstract of her log:

Dec. 6, wind W., fresh, left wharf 1 P. M., passed S. H. light-ship 3:45.

Dec. 7, wind W. N. W., 273 miles, lat. 40 46, lon. 66; fresh gale, squally, heavy snow.

Dec. 8, wind W. N. W., 281 miles, lat. 42 [illegible], lon. 60 [illegible]; fresh gale, squally, heavy snow.

Dec. 9, wind easterly, 302 miles, lat. 44 11, lon. 53 30; fresh breeze, later moderate and clear.

Dec 10, wind easterly, 290 miles, lat. 46 [illegible], lon. 46 [illegible]; moderate breeze, later light and clear.

Dec. 11, wind easterly, 314 miles, lat. 48 14, lon. 42 [illegible]; moderate breeze, later light and clear.

Dec. 12, wind N. N. E. to N. W., 316 miles, lat. 49 [illegible], lon. 35 [illegible]; strong breeze and heavy squalls.

Dec. 13, wind N. W. to W. S. W., 304 miles, lat. 50 [illegible], lon. 26 57, moderate breeze.

Dec. 14, wind W. S. W. to S. W., 322 miles, lat. 51 [illegible], lon. 19 30, fresh gale.

Dec. 15, wind S. W. to W. S. W., 312 miles, lat. 51 [illegible], lon. 11 10, fresh gale.

To Fastnet 60 miles. P. M., passed Fastnet, 6:45 head of Kinsale, 10:15 Roche Point and received pilot, 11 anchored at 2 A. M. proceeded.

Dec. 16, arr. at Liverpool 6½ P. M. Passage to Liverpool, Sandy Hook to Rock Light, 9 days, 15½ hours, deducting detention at Cork.

Monday, 8th, 4½ P. M., lat. 42 20, lon. 60, passed bark-rigged steamer bound W., supposed the Kangaroo. 11th, 9 A. M., lat. 48, lon. 44, passed American ship Dreadnought, bound E.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The ship F. W. Bailey, of Freeport, Me., from Bordeaux via Falkland Islands, has arrived, leaky and pumps chocked; she has not yet been discharged. (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Nancy R. Hagan—brig, bound W., lat. 39 36, lon. [illegible] 45, Dec. 22.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, Dec. 14, (Br.,) schr. Aloe, hence, discharging.

Passed through Turks Island Passage Dec. 13, Br. brig Fides, from Halifax for Jamaica.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 31—Arr. ship Argo, Liverpool; bark Golden Rule, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; brig Protege, Turks Island.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 30—Arr. schrs. Victory, (Br.,) Thompson, Margaree, P. E. I., for New-York; Reddington, Clark, Boston for Baltimore; Calista, Payson, Portland for Fortress Monroe; G. W. Rawley, Rawley, Belfast, Me., for Fortress Monroe; Martha Hall, Gilchrist, Portland for Alexandria; Lottie, Bunker, Somerset for Boston; W. H. Brainard, Bowditch, Fall River for Greenport; Chief, Hart, Providence for Elizabethport; Admiral, Treferthen, Elizabethport for Salem; sloops Mary Francis, Nickerson, Elizabethport for Chatham; Francis E. Brown, Brown, Providence for Patchogue; Pearl Cobleigh, Elizabethport.

PORTLAND, Dec. 30—The Br. bark Polly, Capt. Bruce from Glasgow, arrived to-day. The steamer Caledonia, Capt. Craig, from Glasgow via St. Johns, N. F., also arrived here to-day.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S hair Restorer

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM,

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

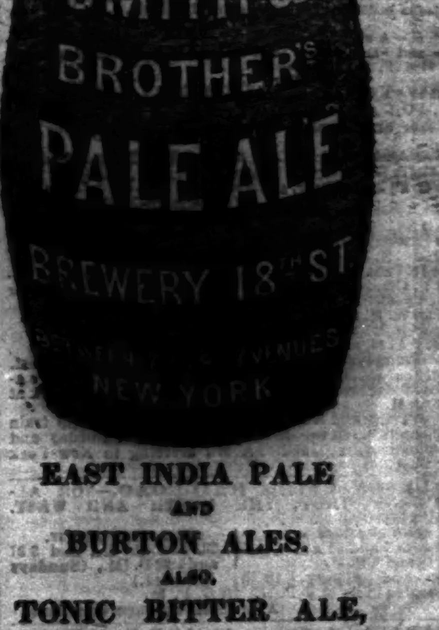
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.



EAST INDIA PALE

AND

BURTON ALES.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. McPHERSON SMITH,

DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Edwin M. Merritt, Edgar Strang and Howard Lapsley, under the firm of MERRITT, STRANG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Edgar Strang retiring in consequence of ill health. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, Edwin M. Merritt and Howard Lapsley, under the firm of MERRITT & LAPSLEY, at No. 37 Wall-st., who will carry on the General Banking Business.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 29, 1862.

18, 54, 66, drew $30,000
17, 30, 51, drew 10,000
5, 36, 51, drew 10,000
42, 48, 69, drew 5,450
31, 55, 69, drew 5,000
17, 31, 58, drew 5,000
17, 38, 59, drew 5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,300 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,048.

For information or circulars address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.